

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

THAT GEORGIA YOUTH."

"Last week we copied from the *Jacksonville Republican* a pathetic story of a Georgia youth who had been convicted in Jefferson county of carrying a concealed weapon, and was sentenced to hard labor for the county for near two years. It was a pitiable tale, and will bear reading again. The *Republican* vouches for it as being "well-authenticated." Nevertheless, we doubt the correctness of it. We thought it exhibited signs of sympathy—if not downright falsehood. We now state emphatically that the whole story was an invention—a felon. There has been no such conviction by any court of Jefferson county. The *Republican* and its informant, has been imposed upon. If it doubts it, let it examine the records of Jefferson county and learn the facts—and in justice to its readers and the people of Alabama publish them—*Livingston Journal*.

"An investigation here proves that our contemporary of *Livingston*, as usual with him, is correctly informed. If any such case ever occurred, it is invisible on all the dockets of this county and city. One of such materials as this, we can learn, have been all the bloody, thunder and lightning stories of cruelty to convicts. We have heard—do we not touch for the truth of it, we do not doubt it—that this harrowing story of the suffering youth all the way from Georgia, was invented by Mr. Bankhead, evolved out of his own inner consciousness, as a hypothetical case, from which to argue the impropriety and injustice of sending misdemeanor convicts to work in the coal mines along with felon-convicts. Has not Mr. Bankhead himself confessed as much? If not, our columns are open for the publication of his denial.—*Daily Age*, March 12, 1882.

Week before last we called attention to this article of the *Livingston Journal*, and stated that we thought it more probable the *Journal* had been imposed on in the denial than we had been in the recital of the story. We did not then feel at liberty to give our source of information; but communicated as quickly as we could with the gentleman who told it to us, and he with his informant. Since Mr. Bankhead, the present Warden of the Penitentiary has published a card in answer to the unjust imputations of the *Birmingham Age*, and announced himself substantially as responsible, we do not hesitate to say that our informant received the story substantially as told, from his lips.

In the face of the many and ready response of Mr. Bankhead, the *Age* is quick to disclaim the charge that the story was "invented" by him, and throws the burden on the shoulders of two convict lesses, who proved to be its authorities for the denial. The *Journal* is less honest with us, but quibbles miserably over a discrepancy between the published statement of Mr. Bankhead and our own as to the time for which the "youth" was sentenced. We have a letter from Mr. Bankhead in our possession, written to our friend who first told us the story, reciting substantially the facts as stated in his published card. Mr. Bankhead, in this letter says: "Touching the convict who was confined at New Castle: His name was R. M. Brooks. He was arraigned before Judge Morrow, sitting as Judge of the county court, on April 1st, for carrying concealed pistol. The case is to be found in 'trial docket' county court page 185—number of case 105—judgment of court page 435 of the minutes. The records show that the case never went to trial. The Solicitor *not* pressed upon payment of costs, which amounted to hard labor for 117 days." This is sufficient for us to locate the "case" which the *Journal* "emphatically" pronounces "a fiction," and which the *Age* says is "visible on the dockets of this (Jefferson) county." Now who, Mr. *Journal*, has been guilty of a "fiction"? Now, who has been imposed on?

Mr. Bankhead further says in his published card:

"After sentence was carried to New Castle Coal Mines and he was there confined in the same cell, slept under the same blanket, ate his meals from the same kind of plate, wore the same coat and gaiters, was on the same chain, received the same punishment, performed the same labor, and was subject to the same rules and regulations, and was in all respects treated as a penitentiary convict who was serving a life sentence for murder, rape, robbery or arson. That this young man was not over eighteen years of age is my best information. As to how long he was confined, I do not know; but my information is that his brother came down from Chattanooga and paid the costs and officers' fees imposed on him, and but for this fact he would still be at New Castle Mines working out his sentence under the conditions above referred to."

Now to recur to Mr. Bankhead's statement of the case, as the docket of the court reveals it: It is a much worse case than we at first stated—much more "pathetic." This young man Brooks was not only confined with felons, but was *illegally* confined. He was imprisoned without verdict of jury or plea of guilty. The law expressly provides that the Solicitor shall have no fee where *not* prose is entered. But for the payment of an illegal bill of cost by a brother from Tennessee, this innocent man would to-day be at New Castle Coal Mines, chained to felons and, mayhap, scourged for the non-performance of impossible tasks. What difference does it make how long he was confined? His manly instincts could all be crushed as perfectly in one month with flogging, as in two years and twenty floggings. And was he not whipped? Does the *Journal* or *Age* deny it? Would he not have been beaten for a violation of any of the rules for the government of State felons or for failure to perform his allotted "task"? Is there any distinction made in the treatment of misdemeanor and felon convicts? Was not this man Brooks chained like a wild beast on Sunday? These are questions that we throw out for answer to the lessers of convicts at New Castle and their able defenders, the *Journal* and *Age*. Is there no room for improvement here? Is this sort of thing in a free country "altogether lovely"? Ah, this hunger for "costs"! This hunger for "costs"! Is there not room for improvement here? Was the law made for the enrichment of court officials and lessers of convict labor, or the humane correction and reformation of the erring? Which?

The *Livingston Journal* of the 24th quotes a part of the Report of the Joint Committee to enquire into the treatment of convicts, in which the committee admit that as a rule convicts are humanely treated, with exceptions, and then considerably stops, and calls on the editor of the *Republican* to "rise and explain" this language of the Report, in view of his late "vigorous denunciation" of the system.

To have been easily fair the editor of the *Journal* should have published more of the Report immediately following, in which three instances of the ter-

rible "water punishment" had been inflicted, and the earnest condemnation of it by the committee as "cruel, dangerous and outside of law." He should have quoted the committee where they reported the charge upon a contractor of beating a convict to death; where they called attention to lack of sufficient sanitary regulations in some of the prisons; where they reported the confinement of whites and blacks together in the same cell; where they vigorously denounced the county convict system, instances several cases in which convicts of this class were "grossly neglected and cruelly treated;" where they denounced Commissioner's Courts for lack of attention to this class, regarding only the money to be made out of them and care less "as to whether they are treated as dumb brutes or human beings;" where the committee denounced the chaitaining together and herding together of the felon and misdemeanor classes. We say the *Journal* should have gone on and specified the "exceptions to the rule" instance by the committee. If the rule had been reversed and humane treatment had been the exception, there would have been few convicts now to look after. They would have all been outlawed. He is entitled to all the protection the law accords him. That a ring of men in this State, having purchased the services of these people, should set themselves above law and invent punishments outside of law, and hold men in servitude after the maltreatment of a convict by "cruel punishment," for instance, should ever have occurred without swift punishment following upon the brute who inflicted it, and the contractor who had the brute in his employment. Has the *Journal* ever heard of an instance where a lessor of convict labor has been punished for inhuman treatment of convicts? And has it not read of many well-authenticated cases in which they have been murdered by men having them in charge? Is the law already adequate to meet such case? If so, is not the present agitation of the subject justifiable, in order that public attention be aroused, and Grand Juries and Selectors compelled by public opinion to do their duty in the premises? Why depreciate agitation? The committee found the Legislature so unconcerned, that but little interest could be aroused on the subject. The editor of this paper, in a letter to the *Republican*, noted this fact, and said that the subject needed agitation before the people prior to the election of the next Legislature, before anything like reform in this direction could be expected. It has been agitated. The whole State has heard of it. No doubt it has been attended by the exaggeration which attaches to any subject so vigorously agitated, but we venture the next Legislature will not be dull of ear when the subject is mentioned. If nobody has been doing wrong, who can be hurt?

Once and for all we disclaim any sinister purpose in our humble share in this agitation. We regret the range it has taken in some directions. We have not participated in some features of it. Our sole aim and object has been to secure humane treatment of convicts and the separation of the felon and misdemeanor classes. This is a measure that we believe even the *Journal* can approve. There is no reason why there should have been any bad blood engendered in the discussion. There was nothing in it detrimental to the best interests of the Democratic party. We do not regret our share in it. "For otherwise."

Ex Warden Bass seems to have made the curious mistake that the "outs" in the penitentiary convict ring and their attorneys constituted a considerable element in the Democratic party of Alabama; that opposition to Gov. Cobb's nomination meant a "schism" in the Democratic party, and that it devoted on him to prevent the "schism" even at a sacrifice—to the State.

Isn't this mighty man DeBardelaten the same man who was running so glibly for Governor of Alabama, a few months ago, away up among the springs of Wisconsin? It appears to us we have heard something like this.

Warden Bankhead has proven himself every inch a man, since his appointment to his responsible place. It would have been so much easier for him to have enjoyed the favor of rich contractors, who are eating money out of the soil and sufferings of the convict classes, than to have bravely faced their displeasure by securing humane treatment of these unfortunate and friendless people. But he hasn't done so. He has chosen rather the line of *out*, and the people of the State honor him for it.

On the charge of inventing or publishing fictitious stories to embellish an argument. We never do such things, and it would be well for the *Livingston Journal* to note the fact.

"We had an investigation made before we contradicted the story of 'the Georgia Youth,' and knew 'whereof we affirmed.' When an editor vouches for a statement as being 'well-authenticated,' he ought to know what he is talking about.—*Livingston Journal*.

Yes, you did, didn't you? Yes, he should, should not he? Hereafter you ought to spell your "we" with a capital W and print it in Italic.

While we are "in for it" this week on the convict question, we want to say that we have no sentimental sympathy for the law-breaking classes. We wish to see them punished—even with death—where the crime deserves it; but we wish to see it done under the law, in the spirit of the law and for the purpose of the law. Even a felon in the Penitentiary is not outlawed. He is entitled to all the protection the law accords him. That a ring of men in this State, having purchased the services of these people, should set themselves above law and invent punishments outside of law, and hold men in servitude after the maltreatment of a convict by "cruel punishment," for instance, should ever have occurred without swift punishment following upon the brute who inflicted it, and the contractor who had the brute in his employment. Has the *Journal* ever heard of an instance where a lessor of convict labor has been punished for inhuman treatment of convicts? And has it not read of many well-authenticated cases in which they have been murdered by men having them in charge? Is the law already adequate to meet such case? If so, is not the present agitation of the subject justifiable, in order that public attention be aroused, and Grand Juries and Selectors compelled by public opinion to do their duty in the premises? Why depreciate agitation? The committee found the Legislature so unconcerned, that but little interest could be aroused on the subject. The editor of this paper, in a letter to the *Republican*, noted this fact, and said that the subject needed agitation before the people prior to the election of the next Legislature, before anything like reform in this direction could be expected. It has been agitated. The whole State has heard of it. No doubt it has been attended by the exaggeration which attaches to any subject so vigorously agitated, but we venture the next Legislature will not be dull of ear when the subject is mentioned. If nobody has been doing wrong, who can be hurt?

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Five Millions for the Mississippi Washington, March 24.—The Senate Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries agree this morning upon a bill appointing five million dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi and one million dollars for the Missouri river, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of War, in accordance with plans of the Mississippi River Improvement Committee. Part of the appropriation for the Mississippi is to be made immediately available in order to repair as quickly as possible some of the damage caused by the recent floods.

"There is nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant, confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up my business I settled down and found I had quite comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I should not have had a cent."

Moulton Advertiser: The demand for bread and meat is enormous—so great in Lawrence county during or before the war. A tremendous rain has fallen in this section: Spring Brook has overflowed its banks, and the old timber setting on forty acres, just spread herself all over creation—so speak—C.R.—at \$1.50 per bushel and cotton 10 cents a pound is not very encouraging to the farmer who has supplies to buy.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the neatest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people to day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Cinger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

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Notice change in the advertisement of Stevenson & Grant. It will be seen they can now undertake to negotiate loans for less than five years; also on the installment plan; also with or without the cotton shipping requirement. Applicants must in all cases bring all the old deeds they can find to the land proposed for mortgage. In all cases it is necessary to trace title back over twenty years.

Feb. 18-14

The most beautiful lot of new faces, collars, fashions and other wear, ever received by Miss Kate Crawford. Terms very cheap for cash.

The Town Marshal has been instructed to immediately arrest and incarcerate in the calaboose those young boys who interrupted our meeting at the Methodist prayer meeting Wednesday night; if ever guilty of the offence again, at any place of public worship.

The Reading Club of Jacksonville has become very popular with our people. The last meeting was at Mrs. Rowan's, and the attendance was large. It should be encouraged.

Trimmed Hats—lovely for the season, from 75c to \$10.00, by Miss Kate Crawford. Call and see her. She will take pleasure in showing her goods.

Mr. L. R. McMurtie, who has been in Jacksonville some days, selling his patent window fastener, is a most excellent device for this purpose, and it is cheap enough to be within the reach of all. It holds the window sash when raised and bolts it when down. He is spoken of highly by those who know him.

An entire new style of Cardboard and Mottoes—in fact all kinds of fancy work, cheaper than ever before offered at Miss Kate Crawford's.

We received a flying visit Monday from Mr. Chas. F. Durr, Buder Gardner, President of the Lime Kiln Club, in Detroit (Free Press.) We had previously met this pleasant gentleman, and was very glad to see him. His humorous proceedings of the Lime Kiln Club are full of worldly flavor. He has promised to favor the Republican with an occasional sketch.

New Flowers, Ribbons, Laces and lovely Feathers in all the fashionable colors at Miss Kate Crawford's.

If that Said Mountain grumbler through the Fort Payne Journal, who has been finding fault with our excellent Member of Congress, in the interest of Mr. Boyd, does not cease his scribbling, the back of Mr. Baratcliffen's hand shall be his forever. Please tell him this, Mr. Smith, and it will scare him almost to death.

Everything in the Millinery line can be found at Miss Kate Crawford's, at most reasonable prices for cash—most positively for cash.

MARRIED.—At Pelham, N. C., by Rev. T. H. Walker, on the 26th of March, Mr. Thomas Isbell to Miss Alice Wicker, both of North Danville, Va.—Danville (Va) Register.

Mrs. Stevenson and Grant have sent forward this week applications for loans in amount of \$13,000,00, and received the company cash and approved bonds to amount of \$4,000,00.

In this connection we want to correct some impressions, made by uninformed men who think they see in this money-lending business a scheme to acquire the lands of our people.

The company do not compound interests, as some of the uninformed have stated.

The company do not want and cannot acquire the lands of those who borrow.

They propose to loan money on mortgag at a fair rate of interest, the interest payable annually.

If a borrower should fail to pay his note, and interest, he would resort to the same remedy to collect the debt as one neighbor would do with another who owed him, and in the Courts of Calhoun county.

This is all. It is a plain business proposition to loan money for so much per cent. It is no new thing. It is assumable that the men who loan find it profitable and the men who borrow find it both convenient and profitable, unless they would not do it. Some of the soundest sense men in the county have borrowed of this Company and are still borrowing. They are not scared, and if they are not, why should other people be frightened for them. No one is scared, don't get it. It is thrust on no one, but if a man believes it is going to ruin every body who touches it, he had better let it alone; but he at least owes the Company who loan our people money, to investigate fully the business before he talks about it.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, has been studying the political situation at Washington. He finds "progress and visible democratization" in the Republican ranks, and looks for a "sharp war between A. and B. and Blaine and the mystery of Blaine, and the other and the mystery of Blaine."

A Brand New Religion

Memphis Appeal.) A Wortham, Texas correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune says a new sect—the Holiness band—is troubling that neighborhood. The leader is Robert J. Hayne, formerly a Presbyterian preacher, but turned out for wild fanaticism. He then began to preach sanctification and holiness on his own account at Waco, Corsicana and Dallas, Texas. He and his dupes teach sanctification to the point of being as spotless as the Lamb of God. They heal the sick by the laying on of hands, have spiritual wives, marry without license and are not bound more to one woman than another; have visions and are taken by the jerks and cast on the floor; there they lie prostrate and insensible for hours, then a rise and tell of the wonders that have been opened to them; they will never die, but see the Lord with their present eyes. They neither have baptism nor communion. They meet in a tabernacle, where they hear and cast out devils. They have no discipline, the spirit directs them how to act. Some have sold houses and lands and deserted all to join the band, husband leaving wife and wife husband.

Made a Mistake

An Insurance agent called into an establishment the other day with a large account book under his arm, and walking up to the proprietor in a business sort of a way inquired:

"How's business—how's your stock?"

"Oh, business is very dull," replied the tradesman. "Pond my word, sir, I haven't got \$600 in the house. Terribly dull!" he paused and looking directly at the visitor.

"Only \$600?" said the insurance man in surprise.

"Pon my soul, I don't believe there is a dollar more, look for yourself," and the man looked very sad and sighed.

"Then, sir," said the insurance man, with a good deal of warmth, "how does it come that your stock is insured in our company for \$1500?"

"Oh! ah! beg your pardon! exclaimed the dealer in great confusion: thought you was the taxman! I was sure you was the tax gatherer, or, pon my soul I would not of said that, when in fact my stock is worth fully \$800. Look for yourself, sir,—"Buffalo Express.

Mauling Hell out of Him.

An editor on going away left his paper in charge of a minister. During the minister's stay in the sanctum the following letter came from a mountain subscriber: "You know very well I paid my subscription to your paper if I get any more such letters from you as the last, I will come down and haul hell out of you."

The minister answered: "My dear sir I have been trying to make that out of the editor for the past five years, and if you will really come down and haul it out of him, then my dear sir I have two members of my church I will get you to operate on!"

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.—To call at a friend's house about dinner time and find him about is a sign that you will be disappointed.

To drop hot sealing-wax on your fingers is a sign that you will be angry.

To meet a biting horse on the pavement implies that you are going to run.

To dream of being run over by fire engines is often the sign that you have had pork chops for supper.

To pick up money is lucky.

If a man says: "I hardly like to ask you, old fellow, but—" is a sign he wants to borrow money.

To collide with three consecutive lamp posts, and fall over an apple stall, is sign you are a good templar.

To lose money or jewelry is unlucky.

GOOD SIGN.—How very commonplace is that expression, and yet what volumes it may speak for all future time! We never listen to it in passing, that this thought does not force itself upon us, be the tones in which it is uttered ever so gay. The lapse of a few fatal hours or moments may so surround and hedge it in with horror that all the millions of words which a lifetime has recorded, these two little words alone shall be remembered: Good night! The little child has listed it, as it passed smiling to a brighter morn than ours; the lover, with his gay dreams of the nuptial morn; the wife and mother, with the tangled threads of household cares still in her fingers; the father with the aching eye of childhood all unanswered: Good night!

The seal upon days past, and days to come. What soul so rash as to rend aside the veil that covers its to-morrow?

A Printer's Devil And His Love.

A printer's devil was pierced in the heart With the charms of a little miss; Quoth he to the lass, "my dear are we part Let us seal our love with a kiss."

The maiden replied as the imp she eyed

"Dost think that I'll let you vainly revel

Where others before have vainly tried?

No! no! I'll not kiss the devil!"

Years rolled along and the sweet little lass

Became an old sorrowful maid;

She lived like a Queen—was rich but alas!

Her beauty had all decayed.

Once again they met and the old maid tried

To recall the former issue.

But he gayly smiled, and only replied:

"The devil now won't kiss you."

Colombiana Sentinel.—A company of capitalists with headquarters at Columbus, Ga. are buying the min-ral right to all the mineral lan in along the proposed route of the Columbus and Western railroad between Upperville and Birmingham. Several sales have been effected recently at good prices. It is said that coal, iron and lime in abundance can be found all along the line between this place and Birmingham.

April will be a month of conventions in Montgomery. On the 11th the State Dental Convention meets in the city; on the 18th, the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of the State; on the 20th, the State Press Convention; on the 25th, the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Alabama. This will be the semi-centennial of its organization. Delegates from the Ancient Order of United Workmen of several States, will convene here at the Grand Lodge of the States, from which they will

propose to loan money for so much per cent. It is no new thing. It is assumable that the men who loan find it profitable and the men who borrow find it both convenient and profitable, unless they would not do it. Some of the soundest sense men in the county have borrowed of this Company and are still borrowing. They are not scared, and if they are not, why should other people be frightened for them. No one is scared, don't get it. It is thrust on no one, but if a man believes it is going to ruin every body who touches it, he had better let it alone; but he at least owes the Company who loan our people money, to investigate fully the business before he talks about it.

Gen. Clay Green, who once was minister to Spain, and who now is a planter at Bolivar Miss., tells a St. Louis reporter that the floods will cause thousands of persons to emigrate permanently from the Mississippi bottom lands. He adds the number of human victims of the flood, whose bodies have been dispersed, never to return.

At a masquerade: "Was it the loud beating of my heart, my darling, that beat you? I was near?" murmured he.

"Oh no," she replied, "I recognised your crooked legs."

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, has been studying the political situation at Washington. He finds "progress and visible democratization" in the Republican ranks, and looks for a "sharp war between A. and B. and Blaine and the mystery of Blaine, and the other and the mystery of Blaine."

Eufaula Times: Mr. E. F. Davis, a careful observer of the times, gives it as his opinion that much less corn will be sold in Eufaula this season than last, notwithstanding the fact that the cereal crops was scarcely short in the territory tributary to Eufaula last year. He is satisfied that the farmers will do on much less than heretofore because of the grasses they sow and the oats they have planted.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

The Medical Society of Calhoun county will meet in Oxford, Ala., the 4th day of April, 1882. Physicians of the county respectfully invited to attend.

J. C. LEGRAND, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Council Chamber, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Feb. 27, 1882.

It is ordered by the Town Council of the Town of Jacksonville that an election for Mayor and Aldermen of said town for the year 1882-3 be held in the court house on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1882; and for the purpose of carrying out said election, W. A. Driskill, J. J. Skelton and Thomas Brittain are appointed managers, and R. L. Arnold and W. E. Hammond Clerks, and R. H. Gidley, returning officer.

JNO. M. CROOK, Mayor.

March 4-14

MONEY TO LEND ON COTTON.

Parties in Calhoun who raise as much or more than 25 bales of cotton can borrow money of the Real Estate and Loan and Banking Co. of Alabama, at much less than bank rates. Apply to STEVENSON & GRANT.

Feb. 25-26

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT

among physicians that Bueh and Parrotta Brava in combination are the best in the world for the cure of the Bladder and Kidneys, and that not less than one half of the human family, both male and female, suffer from derangement of those organs, and neglect or failure to use proper remedies hurry many to untimely graves. Numerous combinations have been tried to Gravel, Brick Dust, Deposits, Brights Disease, Weakness in Back and Hips, produced by derangement of Bladder and Kidneys, but none with such happy results as Rankin's Extract of Bueh and Juniper. If you suffer from any disease of those organs, get a bottle—one or two will relieve you.

Prepared by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and sold by Druggists generally.

Feb. 25-26

DON'T YOU WANT

THE BEST WEEKLY

IN ALABAMA?

One Made for Alabama Readers, Devoted to Alabama Matters, Full of Alabama Matters, Full of Alabama News:

Then subscribe for the

TIMES-ARGUS,

Of Selma.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, 1 Consol'd ed.

THE SOUTHERN ARGUS, Jan. 25, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent proprietors in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a fearless, independent tone in criticisms of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its truthfulness in giving news and criticizing events.

See what the State Press says:

A powerful combination, as both papers were scarcely inferior to any in the south.

The most readable weekly in Alabama.

The TIMES-ARGUS, Selma, is the best weekly paper in Alabama for the money. It contains each week thirty-two columns of matter and but few advertisements, is well edited, and contains all the latest State and foreign news, as well as full market reports.—Greensboro Watchman.

The ARGUS for years has been among the foremost papers in the publishing field, and has a large circulation.

It is a good paper, and is well worth the price.

It is a good paper, and is well worth the price.

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Jacksonville

REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance. \$2.00

paid in advance. \$1.00

Terms of Advertising:

One or two lines or less, first in

one column insertion. \$1.00

Two square counted as two, etc.

Carries charged at advertising rates.

Notices. \$1.00

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES:

County Officer. \$1.00

State Officer. 10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Bates of Advertising:

square of three months. 5.00

square of six months. 7.00

square of twelve months. 10.00

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1882.

STATE POLITICS.
Candidates.

We publish this week an article from the Memphis Appeal on Gen. E. A. O'Neal, who is a candidate for Governor of Alabama. We have heretofore published from other papers articles in regard to other gentlemen prominent for the place. This we do for the benefit of our readers, and not for the purpose of endorsement of any particular one of them. At the proper time we shall signify the preference of the Republicans in our editorial columns.

Messrs. Ellis Phelan, of Jefferson, Francisco Rice, of Madison, J. L. Caudinham, of Etowah and Joe A. Wadden, Cherokee, have been spoken of for Secretary of State. The latter, we believe, will not go before the State Convention for anything but will make the race for the Senate in his district. Without flattery we can say he would make an excellent Senator, and reflect credit on the district that should send him. We do not know who will oppose him for the place—have not the least idea—and do not want to be understood as writing anybody down. We but state a fact when we say that Mr. Wadden is talented, courageous and possessed of both the ability and nerve to express his opinions and battle for his convictions. The man who beats him for the Senate in his district will have to get up very early in the morning.

Messrs. Dawson, of Dallas, McElroy, of Barbour, Rutherford, of Colbert and O'Neal, of Lauderdale, are at present the prominent candidates for Governor. Judge Heflin, of Talladega, has been spoken of by the press, but we do not know whether he will consent to make the race or not. Gen. Forney has also been urged in many parts of the State and it is the impression of well informed men that he could get it if he wanted it, but he prefers to make the race for Congress.

Capt. J. M. Renfro, of this city is a candidate for State Treasurer, subject to the action of the democratic convention. Capt. Renfro is a competent man, and if nominated will make a winning run. The encouragement given the Captain, through letters from all parts of the State, is very encouraging. Let East Alabama have a showing, it is all we ask.—Opelika Observer

We endorse most heartily what the Observer says of Mr. Renfro. He is a man of fine business qualifications, sterling worth, integrity of character, and moreover, was one of the very best soldiers in Gen. Lee's army. This section of the State will send an avalanche delegation for Renfro, and if east Alabama will be as loyal to his colors in the Convention as we, he will get the nomination without difficulty.

Mr. Moore, of Montgomery, formerly of Talladega, and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, the present incumbent, are candidates for Attorney General.

So far no opposition has developed to Mr. Armstrong, Supt. of Education, and Mr. Carmichael, Auditor. It appears that they are to have "walk over" under the party usage that gives a faithful officer two terms. Will the Convention adhere to usage at the same time and retire those who have had two terms? Some candidates anxiously await a reply to this question.

Messrs. J. M. Renfro, of Lee, Isaac M. Jackson, of Morgan, and Ike H. Vincent, of Chambers, are candidates for State Treasurer. M. Vincent is the present incumbent of the office. They are all very clever men, and competent, but we are thinking Mr. Renfro will carry off the prize before the State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers will meet in Montgomery June 7th. Let Calhoun send up a good delegation of sensible men.

The Press Convention of Alabama will meet in Montgomery April 20th.

The President has vetoed the Anti-Chinese bill. This will give the Pacific slope to the Democrats in future.

Jesse James, the notorious train robber and desperado, was killed in St. Joseph, Missouri, the 3d inst., by one Ford, confederate of his. He was the victim of treachery.

South Carolina Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C. March 30.—The State Democratic Executive Committee, in session since yesterday, considering political matters generally and the election prospects, are now taking place in the United States Court at Charleston, have sent out a long address to the Democratic party of South Carolina, which the following is the opening paragraph: "After two years of profound peace our people are again called upon to undergo the excitement of political trials instigated by Federal office holders who seek the restoration to power of the corrupt men who brought disgrace and well nigh ruin upon this State."

A Shower of Pebbles.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, March 29.—A curious phenomenon was observed yesterday after noon during a thunder storm in this city. While the rain pattered steadily a shower of pebbles, varying in size from a pebble to a hickory nut, fell almost over the entire city. They were round, as though having been by water.

General Edward A. O'Neal, of Alabama.

We take pleasure in making the following extracts from an editorial which recently appeared in the Memphis Appeal, in reference to our esteemed and distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. E. A. O'Neal:

The Democrats of Alabama are engaged in animated discussion of the next gubernatorial election for that State. There seems to be many competitors for this splendid prize and exalted position. Every geographical division of the commonwealth has some chosen son worthy of the honor to be conferred. But it is conceded that Northern Alabama is entitled to the privilege of furnishing the candidate, and the discussion has reference only to the aspirants residing in that section of the State. The practice of alternating and selecting candidates from the recognized divisions of a State has been observed by nearly all the States.

It has been the practice here in Tennessee for fifty years. For the past four years East Tennessee has been entitled to the honor of furnishing the candidate, but as the Democracy of that end of the State have been unable to unite on a candidate, Middle Tennessee has twice secured the prize which the other section lost by the irreconcileable friends of the rival factions. North Alabama may possibly loose the honor of furnishing the candidate by the same cause. That section of the State is opulent in men evidently fitted for the position.

There is no bankruptcy of intellect in the plains along the valleys and among the mountains which have made the grandeur and beauty of this division of the State historical. The embarrassment seems to be rather because of a multitudinous wealth of talent. The senior editor of the Appeal is a native of Alabama, and lived to mature manhood in the region which is entitled to the honor furnishing the candidate, and though no longer a citizen of that well beloved State, we shall feel the tenderness interest in whatever may concern the welfare and honor of the people.

We have sympathized with them in their sufferings, admired the manhood with which they endured them and rejoiced when they triumphed over them. Tormented by many wrongs and tried by many temptations, the people of this grand old commonwealth have freed themselves from the most trifling derangements of misgovernment and extravagance and are now prosperous and happy.

* * * General O'Neal was a gallant soldier during the war and he has fought the battle for the people since the war until he saw the banner of his party planted upon the ramparts of a vanquished foe. He is a man of courage, yet the possessor of that *savoir à modé* befitting the gentleman, and which, added to an easy natural dignity, is graciously proud and generously attuned to men of good will everywhere. The people of the South, for a long time, although being equal, will have their hearts softened to the man who was true to them in battle, and who has faltered not in fealty since the battle-flags were furled. Gen. O'Neal is just such a man, and thank God such a man yet lives to serve Alabama as her chief executive, and that peasant life has preserved to him all the faculties, cheerfulness and power of young men. In all the perils with which Alabama has been environed since the war, and all the shadows, clouds and darkness that once rested upon every track that led to safety his white plume was in the thickest of the of the fight. Every consideration, whether measured by the standard of ability, justice, inegrity, gratitude, and a regard for the public service, points to Gen. E. A. O'Neal as the man to lead the Democracy of Alabama in the election. Each page of his history tells the war scared Democratic veterans that they cannot over estimate him, and that he combines all the elements that should centre in the high office to which so much of the virtue and intelligence of the State of Alabama has united in calling him.

An enormous wave of immigration.

The immigration during the next six months promises to assume phenomenal proportions, says the Chicago Times. Already emigrants for the West and Northwest arrive in great swarms. The immigration business this year has opened a month earlier than usual, and the month of March promises to show up better than April did last year. The movement is particularly heavy from Canada to Manitoba and the Northwest. It looks as if the Canadian provinces were to be entirely depopulated. The Michigan Central alone, since March 1st has brought here over 4,000 Canadian immigrants, and it is estimated during the year no less than 50,000 Canadians will leave the provinces and seek homes in Manitoba and the Northwest. The European immigration has already assumed formidable proportions and promises to be heavier than ever before. Nearly all the western and northwestern land grant roads have agents in Europe who are making the most strenuous efforts to get all the people they can come to this country. Lee-

tures by prominent public men are being delivered in England, Germany and Scandinavia, dwelling upon the advantages offered to emigrants in this country, and especially to the farming classes. The Scandinavians, like the Canadians prefer to go to the Northwest, as the climate there corresponds more nearly with that of their own country than that of any other section in America. The Germans and Englishmen and other Europeans go to any section in the West where they find good opportunities offered for establishing their new homes.

How to Cure the Mississippi.

The distinguished German engineer and traveler named Chavaller Ernst von Hesse Wartegg has been making extraordinary suggestions about the Mississippi river inundations. He says that levees on the Mississippi river will be more thrown away, and that \$100,000,000 already spent in that way has been totally ineffective. He says the way to make the Mississippi behave is to help it in the efforts it is making to shorten itself toward the gulf. In 1721, the distance from Cairo to New Orleans was 1,215 miles and to less than or only 974 miles. He says Red River ought to be drawn off from the Mississippi, and allowed to run to the Gulf through the Calcasieu river, which would be only 80 miles instead of 500 miles it to pass through to the Mississippi.

Both the Ohio and Red River are a barrier to the Rapid current of the Mississippi. The Wachita ought to be connected with the Atchafalaya, and let off to the Gulf that way instead of embarrassing the Mississippi. The Mississippi itself ought to be connected with Lake Borgne, as proposed by Capt. Cowden, which would draw off one tenth body of water. He says that the river Po, in Italy, which has magnificent levees, is regularly inundated and that the tendency of these levees is to raise the bed of the river by deposition in it; so that the Po, the Mississippi and many other streams with artificial banks ready run on high ridge of land, from which they inevitably overflow the surrounding country. He says levees from Cairo to New Orleans would cost \$100,000,000, and would meet with the same fate as the others, and that artificial means cannot keep the troublesome river within bounds, and the only way to do is to aid nature to find the straightest way to the Gulf.

The South in the House. Carlisle's tariff speech in the House yesterday is put down as the ablest effort of the ablest man of that body. He dealt the tariff commission bill some very hard blows, contending that Congress ought to take hold of this question without further delaying. The Southern men have been taking more than their share of laurels in the House lately. Randolph Tucker, editor of the other advocate of the existing bill, of Mississippi, etc., a genuine enthusiast in his speech against the bill, and now Carlisle walks off with the first prize on the tariff debate. Money's severe "sitting down" on Kiefer is another point to be scored for the Mississippi. The South is getting along pretty well at both ends of the Capitol.—Our Constitution.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH IN STATES. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate and House Committees on Education and Labor held a joint meeting to-day to hear arguments presented by members of the National Educational Convention (now in session in this city) in advocacy of their appeal for a congressional grant of immediate aid to the South in States to supplement their efforts to provide for educating all children within their respected borders.

Among those who addressed the committee in advocacy of an appropriation were Dr. Dickinson, Secretary of the United States Board of Education; State Superintendent G. J. Orr, of Georgia; O. S. Thompson, City Superintendent of Charleston; Mayor Courtenay, of S. C.; Mr. Biggs, son of the United States Districts Judge Biggs, of South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Porter, of Charleston, and several Senator Blair, Chairman of the Senate Committee, addressed several questions to delegates as to the amount of government aid desired, the period during which it should be offered, and method of distribution. In reply it was stated that \$15,000,000 a year for ten years would be the smallest sum needed to effectually supplement the efforts of the States.

Stock Law Kukum in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24.—Masked rioters have visited farmers in this county who were getting their pastures enclosed to comply with the stock law, passed by the last Legislature, which goes into effect April 1st. Threats have been made of incendiarism if the fences enclosing fields are removed and parties endeavor to cultivate uninclosed land. Various insignificant devices, such as coffins with death's head and cross bones and other tokens of terror, have been left at houses of stock law men. A

recent fire in Richmond and one in Kershaw county are attributed to the stock law opponents.

The severest punishment for an injury is the consciousness of having done it; and no suffering is keener than that which belongs to repentance for a wrong done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., which, if not called for in 30 days, will be sent to the Dead Letter office, Washington, D. C.

Cochrell, W. A. Col., Curley J. A. Mr., Crane Joseph, Mr., Christopher, R. J. Mr., Chaney, Isaac, Mr., Durham, C. John, Mr., Dugent, B. D. Mr., Dodd, Jas. Mr., Fullerton, Sydney, Mrs., Greenleaf, C. O. Mrs., Green, George 2. Howard, J. H. Mrs., Hopkins, Lee M. N. Harris, Jeff. Mr., Kittle, Thomas, Lee & Bro. M. J. Mess, Mote, Jno., Mitchell C. W. Mr., Pilgrim L. Mr., Robinson, C. W. Mr., Saurman, Miss., Simpson, U. W. Mr., Smith, George, Mr., Taylor, Joff. Mr., Vaughn, W. E. Mr., Walker, C. W. Mr., Watson, Robert Mr.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

A. L. FRANK, P. Ms.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

Valuable Timbered Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 15th day of February, 1882, I will, as the Administrator of the estate of Robert Jones, deceased, proceed to sell on Monday the 1st day of May, 1882, or on the premises of said deceased at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to wit: Lots Nos. 18 & 19, of fractional Section 11, T. 12 S., R. 11 E., and N. W. 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 south, R. 11 east, lying near the line of Calhoun and Cleburne county, Ala.

W. C. SAVAGE, Administrator

NOTICE

is hereby given that books for subscription to the capital stock of the Alabama & Georgia Rail Road Company will be opened in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, thirty days from this date, at the office of J. H. Caldwell.

HUGH HENRY, T. J. GRIFFITH, D. W. DRAPER, D. A. BURELSON, JOHN H. DISQUE, A. L. WOODLIFF, JAMES CROOK, L. M. JACKSON, And others.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
Last Round.

I will attend at the places mentioned, at time stated, for the purpose of assessing the State and county as for the year 1882.

Precinct No. 7, Hollingsworth's, Monday, April 24, 1882.
No. 6, Pee's Hill, Tuesday, April 25, 1882.
No. 5, Polkville, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1882.
No. 14, Sulphur Springs, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1882.
No. 4, Gammon's Schoolhouse, Friday, February 28, 1882.
No. 2, Alexandria, Saturday, April 29, 1882.
No. 11, White I. Ins., Monday, May 1, 1882.
No. 12, Old storehouse near Morris' Mills, Tues. May 2, '82.
No. 17, D. A. Maysville, Wednesday, May 3, 1882.
No. 13, Oxford, Thursday, May 4 & 5, 1882.
No. 15, Amistad, Saturday, May 6, 1882.
No. 3, June Bug, Monday, May 8, 1882.
No. 10, Rabbit Town, Tuesday, May 9, 1882.
No. 1, Jacksonville, Wednesday, May 10, 1882.
No. 8, Green's Schoolhouse, Thursday, May 11, 1882.
No. 9, Cross Plains, Friday, May 12, 1882.
No. 16, Ladiga, Saturday, May 13, 1882.

At persons will please meet me promptly at the above places with lists of their property and save trouble and expense.

A. B. LEDBETTER, Tax Assessor Co.

april 24-1882-1.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
BRINGS A SEED STORE

To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

It is often followed by *complaints* of *diarrhoea*, *no* *medication* has *been* *discovered* *which* *will* *stop* *such* *cases* *as* *PERRY* *DAVIS* *PAIN* *KILLER*.

The prompt use of this *invaluable* remedy has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER is not an experiment.

It is the best known where it is used.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.

A. P. HOWARD, Jersey Mills, N. J., has used Pains Killers for colds and chills, and consider the best medicine ever used.—Geo. H. Moore, Wm. C. Clegg, L. S. Choate, Wm. H. Smith, and for thirty years Jas. M. K. Kline, of New York, has used Pains Killers for colds and chills, and consider the best remedy.—Baron SEMAN.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my doctor recommended Pains Killers, and my son, a young man, was advised to try your Pains Killers, and after taking a few doses was completely relieved.

Dr. WATSON writes from Coseyton: Your Pains Killers came in yesterday and are excellent.

I began using Pains Killers in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since.

It is a safe medicine and I have never had any trouble with it.

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Bishop & Brdford, are receiving applications and paying out money loans of the Real Estate Loan & Savings Co., of Selma. The terms are good, and the relief is a god-send to farmers. —Taladage Reporter.

Mr. Stevenson & Grant have paid several thousand dollars in cash this week to borrowers, and have plenty left to others.

Who of our friends will send us some seed beans to plant? They cannot be bought in Jacksonville.

Notice of Jacob Straus too late for week.

Parties who believe the rate charged by the Real Estate Loan and Banking Company, including all expenses, amounts to twenty per cent., have been misinformed. If they would place a mark at something like half that amount, at something like half that amount, they would be nearer correct.

Mr. Lucius McKibbin, one of Oxford's handsomest young gents, paid our quite an agreeable visit this week. We can safely say that during his stay he made many friends, especially among fair ladies. Come again, Lucius.

Married, on the 16th March, at the residence of the bride's Father, John Cameron to Miss Lou C. Wilkerson, Rev. J. F. Leek: all of Calhoun County, Ala.

Long may the happy couple live to joy in their happy union, and may they for this one sever, reunite above the union never break. —J. F. L.

Misses F. W. Watkins and D. F. Johns, of Real Estate Loan and Banking Co., of Ala., Selma, reached this Wednesday, to take a look at Calhoun county.

While in Oxford recently the firm of part & Co. presented us with a fine new whip. It was selected from a lot of hundreds. Among the lot was one hundred whip worth \$25. This will sell hundreds upon hundreds of dollars every year. They also lead in the buggy and wagon trade of this section, can undersell any body in buggies, at these are mere incidents of their business saddle and harness business, they control the trade of lower Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph and upper Taladage. A friend from Oxford gave us a resume of the business of this house for the year, but we have lost it. We may find it in which case we will give the figures, to let the world know what pushing business men of Calhoun can do in building up a business.

The Town Council have passed an order to build a new fence around the graveyard and otherwise improve its appearance.

At the municipal election last Saturday, Mr. Crook was re-elected Mayor, J. C. Francis, W. H. Fennig, J. D. Arnold, A. M. Landers and Wm. M. Haines were elected to the Councilmen. The election was very quiet. There were no candidates and not the least interest in the result.

Our Episcopal friends will have services Saturday continuing through to Sabbath night, which will close the Lenten season. The anniversary of the crucifixion of our Lord will be celebrated by services suited to the solemnities of the occasion, and will be exceedingly interesting and instructive. All are invited to attend.

Johnnie Haunigan has recently purchased and set up in his billiard parlor elegant pool table which is patronized by lovers of the game.

Three letters sent us from Florida for publication by Mr. A. J. H. Borders, written weeks ago, have just recently reached us all in a batch they went to Jacksonville Fla. and lay in the office at that place a long time.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Smith and Wiggs, of Weavers Station. These gentlemen have recently laid an entirely new stock of goods and will most certainly give bargains. Both gentlemen have high character for integrity and fair dealing and customers can rely upon their representations as to quality of goods. Give them a trial.

The Presbyterians and Baptists of Jacksonville speak of improving their Church grounds and buildings.

A white woman tramp came to Cherokee county, a few days ago and engaged in indecent conduct with some negro men. All parties were aroused, but a mob took them from the hands of the officers and gave both negroes and woman a thrashing, and expelled them from the town.

PUBLIC ROADS.

We noticed in the New York Sun of March 29th, a communication from Vineland, New Jersey, on the subject of working the public roads by contract, which more than sustains us in our recent proposition in that respect. The writer, after detailing the miserable failure of roads in that section under the old system, somewhat akin to our style down here, goes on to show how marked has been the improvement since the system was changed. In 1861 that town started with twenty miles of very bad road, which got no better under the free-and-easy road working system. The system was changed after trial, and the result is now two hundred miles of fine road, easily travelled at any time and the admiration of all surrounding townships. Moreover the expenses of road working have been on the decrease of 14 years. The writer goes on to say the contract system has succeeded well in New England where tried, and that the people will now have no other sys-

tem. We believe from what has been said and written to us since our article favoring the contract system of working roads, that the people of Calhoun are ready for a change. We note the Selma Times and other papers of the State are agitating a change. It is to be hoped the next Legislature will make the change. Nothing can be worse than the present system, and moreover, it is right that property should bear its part of the burthen of road working.

OXFORD FLASHES.

The weather the past few days has been superlatively lovely. A flood of vernal glory is upon us. Fine time for pot-hatching, yet it seems sour fail to make the trip.

Messrs. McDaniel, Wrenn and two negroes employees of the new R. R. were severely burned a few days since by the ignition of a keg of blasting powder which they were opening with a pick. Strange that one accident should follow so close upon the heels of another and that sensible men should exercise so little precaution. Powder is a substance that should be handled with the utmost care. Many thousand kers have been received at this depot and from agents they are troubled about recklessly in handling. If this is not stopped there will be a little earthquake hereabouts some of these days.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

MONEY TO LEND ON COTTON.

Parties in Calhoun who raise as much or more than 25 bales of cotton can borrow money of the Real Estate and Loan and Banking Co. of Alabama, at much less than bank rates. Apply to STEVENSON & GRANT. feb25-2t

IT IS FOUND AT LAST!

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—A negro is dawning upon woman. Blisters she has been called upon to suffer the ills of mankind and bear over besides.

The frequent and distressing irregularities peculiar to the negro have long been the bane of the rich and haughty of society. A white woman has been the constant yet patient victim of a thousand ills unknown to man—and without a remedy. "O Lord, how long?" in the agony of her soul has she cried. But now the hour of her redemption is come. She will suffer no more for Bradford's Female Regulator, "Woman's Best Friend," is for sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. Bradford, Atlanta, Ga. Price \$10 per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DON'T YOU WANT

THE BEST WEEKLY

IN ALABAMA?

ONE MADE FOR ALABAMA READERS. DEVOTED TO ALABAMA MATTERS, FULL OF ALABAMA MATTERS, FULL OF ALABAMA NEWS:

Then subscribe for the

TIMES-ARGUS,

OF SELMA.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, CONSOLIDATED THE SOUTHERN ARGUS, JAN. 25, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS IS THOROUGHLY DEMOCRATIC, AND IS AN ENTHUSIAST FOR THE CONTINUED INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE WHICH IS INTELLIGENT IN ITS EDITORIALS, AND THE EDITORIALS OF THE COMMUNITY OUGHT NOT BE OUTRAGED FOR THE FINANCIAL BENEFIT OF A FEW MERCHANTS.

The health of our town is good, very little sickness.

Rev Jas McLean and wife of Gadsden have been visiting relatives here the past few days.

Mr. Hugh Browlee, living one and one half miles South-East of town, died on the fourth inst.

Everybody busy in these parts except Doctors, Lawyers and Merchants.

OXFORD, ALA., April 3, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: Through the columns of your paper I wish to say a few words to your Oxford readers. What I have to say I would like to make public through the columns of an Oxford paper, but unfortunately for our financial, moral and intellectual interest we are without that essential to our otherwise prosperous and intellectual town. Esdon, at present, is pretty well stocked with stores, and is so far as I can judge from the past utterances of "The Monarchs," is Union Springs Journal.

The Times-Argus will be indispensable to every citizen during the coming political campaign in our State. Subscribe and keep posted.

ONLY \$1.50 PER YEAR.

MORNING TIMES, \$10 PER YEAR.

Send for agents' terms and get up a club Address

GLASS & MCKEE.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA,

—AND—

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Forms the quickest and most convenient route to

Eastern Cities,

—AND—

ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

Watering Places

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal Inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME, THROUGH 12 CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia. Through cars run from Selma to Atlanta without change. For information address

JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A., KNOXVILLE,

RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., SELMA,

RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A., SELMA.

SELENA DIVISION.

Going North.

Lev. 7:30 a.m. Selma, Ar. 8:45 p.m.

10:15 a.m. Calera, Lv. 8:45 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Jacksonville, 2:30 p.m.

4:40 p.m. Dalton, 5:45 p.m.

6:10 p.m. Dalton, 7:15 p.m.

8:25 p.m. Cleveland, 7:30 p.m.

11:45 p.m. Knoxville, 12:35 a.m.

AT. 4:50 a.m. Bristol, 10:20 p.m.

10:15 p.m. Rome, 12:30 a.m.

11:45 p.m. Atlanta, 12:30 a.m.

12:45 a.m. Chattanooga, 1:30 a.m.

1:45 a.m. Demopolis, 2:45 a.m.

2:45 a.m. Tuscaloosa, 3:45 a.m.

3:45 a.m. Lauderdale, 4:45 a.m.

4:45 a.m. Meridian, 5:45 a.m.

5:45 a.m. Tallahassee, 6:45 a.m.

6:45 a.m. Atlanta, 7:45 a.m.

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AGRICULTURE.

To KEEF HONEY.—Put the honey in a dry, warm room. If the temperature is even 100° F. it will be all the better. In such a room the honey will not gather moisture, or "sweat," as it is called, and there will be no trouble from souring. Extracted honey should always be kept in open vessels covered with cotton cloth, so the moisture, in case it was not extracted before it was thoroughly cured, would escape. If this precaution is taken, there is little danger in extracting before the honey is capped over, beginning just as the capping is commenced. If extracted honey is kept in a temperature of from 80° to 100°, it will not granulate. Granulation, however, does not injure the honey; in fact it is one of the best tests of its purity. To re-liquify candied honey, we have only to heat it. If we are careful not to raise the temperature above 180°, it will lose none of its excellence. To do this, easily, place the crock or can containing the honey in a vessel of water, placing something on the bottom of the vessel so that the crock may not touch the bottom and become too much heated. If the water in the vessel is not permitted to boil, there is little danger of the honey being injured. Honey should be put up in clean attractive packages which will not leak.

WHAT FORMS OF NITROGEN DO PLANTS USE FOR FOOD?—Plants can take their nitrogen as ammonia, as nitric acid, and as organic nitrogen. They seem to prefer nitrates and ammonia. The number of organic nitrogen compounds which they are able to digest, so to speak, is limited. Practically the larger part of the nitrogenous food of plants seems to consist of the nitric acid which their roots gather from the soil. This nitric acid is derived mostly from the decay of vegetable and animal remains in the soil, though part comes from the atmosphere in the form of ammonia and nitric acid. The inert nitrogen compounds, which, until changed, are useless to the plant, are gradually altered by the process of nitrification above referred to, and finally reach the condition of ammonia and nitric acid, the forms which plants prefer. And not only is the vegetable matter of the soil worked over for the use of plants, but animal refuse, dung, guano, and the various materials used as fertilizers, including even ammonia, are transformed by nature in that wonderful laboratory which we call the soil, and made into the compounds best fitted for the plant.

OSAGE ORANGE FROM CUTTINGS.—The Osage orange grows readily from cuttings, both of the branches and the root, but experienced hedgers only use plants raised from seeds. The labor of making the cuttings is much greater, but the great objection is the lack of uniformity of the plants thus raised. In setting a hedge it is important to use plants as nearly alike as possible in size and vigor, else those that have a slight advantage at first, in size and strength, will keep it crowding the weaker, and preventing that uniformity so desirable in a complete hedge. For this reason the first step with hedge plants, when they are taken up in the fall, is to carefully assort them and tie in bundles, so that in planting, those in any part of the hedge will be as much alike as possible. If a dozen cuttings were raised from a shoot, they would be very much unlike; those from the terminal bud, and a few other buds nearest the top would be much more vigorous than those from buds lower down, and one of them would be of such slow growth as to be unfit for planting in a hedge.

There are many toads on cattle which if kept constantly washed clean with cold water and kept free from dirt would heal of themselves. A very careful herdsman says his practice of curing hoof rot is to thoroughly cleanse the affected parts with warm water and soap, and then apply warm tar between the hoof. In very bad cases there will be a large core to come out; remove it carefully with the thumb and finger, cleanse the cavity as above with soap and water, and then fill with warm tar. Keep the parts thoroughly covered with tar, even if it is necessary to use a bandage. Keep the animal in a clean, dry pasture. It is no more liable to affect the whole system than any other ulcer. When once cured there is no danger of its appearing again unless from the same cause.

The British government has some very stringent rules regarding the manufacture of gunpowder for the public service. The charge is to be made of dog-wood and must be of the utmost cleanliness, any trace of the bark being considered an impurity sufficient to condemn it. The wood must also be cut in the spring, not that it is not just as good at any other time, but because when the sap is rising the bark is easily removed and the wood is perfectly clean, while with wood cut later the process involves the boiling of the wood or the shaving of the bark with a knife, and the wood itself decays much faster when stacked.

The absorptive powers of charcoal are so great that it will absorb about eighty times more gas than its own measurement. It is to this quality that it owes its efficacy when given to bleed animals, and nothing equal to it was ever given or has ever been discovered in such cases. Few of our readers but are doubtless aware how magnificently it acts in human complaints, and to such it is recommended in diseases of domestic animals, and especially of swine, with just as much confidence in its being a success as when given to human beings.

WHAT WILL KILL SORREL?—Sorrel has running roots, and can only be killed by plowing it under deeply and growing some other crop that will smother it. If the ground is too wet to grow grass and clover it should be drained. As the ground is probably well seeded with the sorrel, it will be necessary to persevere for some time before it can be wholly cleared of it. When the ground is well drained a good application of lime would be useful.

POSSUM, Indiana.—claims to have raised the largest cow in the world. Her name is Lady Posey, mixed Durham and Big English. Her measurements are: Greatest height, 5 feet 10 inches; girth, 8 feet 9 inches; length 10 feet 6 inches; or including tail, 17 feet; her form is good, and though not fat, she weighs 3,000 pounds. Her color is red and white; red predominating. Age, six years. Her present owner lives in Stark county, Illinois.

SCAR BEETS, mangels or turnips boiled are excellent food for breeding sows. It is necessary that a breeding sow should be a good milker as it is in the care of a cow. The value of a sow's progeny depends largely upon the milk she gives. The feeding of such roots as mentioned above, not only produces a good supply of milk, but adds greatly to the healthy condition of the sow.

IN SOWING WHEAT BE CAREFUL that no foul seeds get into the ground through the drill or by the hand of the sower. Have your seed wheat perfectly clean. An hour spent in making seed clean will save a day or a week in the future in eradicating weeds.

DOMESTIC.

BROTH FOR THE SICK.—For one portion of broth take half a pound of freshly killed meat, cut in small pieces, add to it 12 pounds of distilled water, to which has been added four drops of pure chlorhydric (muriatic) acid, and half to one drachm of common salt; mix them well together. After standing an hour, the whole is strained through a conical hair sieve, such as is ordinarily used in the kitchen, allowing it to pass through without pressing. The portion passing through first being cloudy, it is again passed through the sieve, and this process repeated until it becomes perfectly clear. Upon the residue of meat remaining in the sieve, half a pound of distilled water is poured, in small portions. In this manner about one pound of liquid (extract of meat) is obtained, of a red color, and pleasant meat broth taste. It is administered to the sick, cold, by the cupful, according to their inclination. It must not be heated, as it becomes cloudy, and a thick coagulum of meat albumen and denatins is deposited. A young lady of 18 years, in my family, being ill with typhus fever, first introduced this preparation. It was called forth by the remark of my family physician, (Dr. Pfeuser), that, in a certain state of this disease, the greatest difficulty met with by physicians lay in incomplete digestion, a consequence of the condition of the intestines, and besides, in the want of a nutrient proper for digestion and for the formation of blood. The common broths prepared by boiling are defective—in fact in all these constituents necessary for the formation of the albumen of the blood—and the yolks of eggs, often added thereto, contains very little of this material, for it has 82½ per cent. water and fat, and only 17½ per cent. of a substance very similar to, if not the same as the albumen of the egg; and whether this is equal in nutritious qualities to the albumen of the meat is, according to the investigations of Magendie, at least doubtful. The new broth contains besides meat albumen, a certain quantity of hematin, and, therewith, a far greater quantity of iron necessary for the formation of the blood corpuscles, and finally, the digestive chlorhydric acid. A great hindrance to the employment of this broil during the summer is its liability to change in warm weather; it commences regularly to ferment like sugar water with yeast, without the usual odor. (What substance is here formed is well worthy investigation.) On account of this the meat must be extracted with perfectly cold water, and in a cold place. Ice water, and refrigeration with ice, completely remove this difficulty. Most important of all is that the meat be perfectly fresh, and not several days old. This broth is now in use in the hospital and in the private practice of several of the most distinguished physicians of Minnich. I should, perhaps, have hesitated to give greater publicity to so simple a thing as a new— and to my family especially important—case had not convinced me of the great nutritious properties of this soup, and hence arises the natural wish that its benefits may be experienced by a wider circle, and other sufferers be restored by its beneficial effects.

A young married lady, who, in consequence of an ovarian inflammation, could take no solid food, lived for two months entirely upon this broth, at the end of which period her health was entirely restored. During this time she gained in flesh and strength. Generally patients take this food without opposition only so long as they are ill; as soon as they can take other food they reject this, perhaps owing to the color and the faint meat odor. It might in many cases be of use to color the broth brown by adding burnt sugar.

ONE CAUSE OF COLIC IN HORSES.—Colic in horses is often brought on by feeding hay passed through the corn-stalk cutter, mixed with meal, middlings, or bran, and then wet up. The horse eats this food, thus prepared, so rapidly, that it is not properly masticated, and consequently becomes so clogged up in the stomach as to cause indigestion, followed by colic; more especially if directly after eating he is allowed to drink heartily of water; and the colic this is, so much the more liable to occur on colic. The best way, when a horse is brought into the stable, is to let him stand a short time, particularly if sweating, then give him three or four quarts of water, not over cold; then some sweet hay; after this a feed of grain or meal; and half an hour after that is eaten, all the water he pleases to drink. Some wills will eat hay with impunity, others cannot, or at least not until they have eaten some sweet.

A BRIGHT LITTLE BOY.—moaning his father said, "I don't you ought to stick to his business," empurpled a bundle of nutmegs in the old gentleman's office chair. The old man says he has not been stuck so badly since 1857, and rewarded his offspring by taking him on a whirling trip to the back cellar. "Why don't you wheel that barrel of coals, Ned?" said a learned minor to one of his sons. "It's not a very hard job, and there is an inclined plane which will relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am." The idea of work is enough for some people.

DURING THE DEATH OF NEWS IN A WESTERN NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—the office staff was jammed in the job press, and the editor immediately set up the following head lines: "Dreadful accident! Nine lives lost."

TO COOK POUTRY.—All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of a little acid, there will be a considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial to old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy of digestion. Tainted meats and towels will lose their bad taste and odor, if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely, no taste of it will be acquired.

A VERY WHOLESALE FAMILY SOUP.—Two pounds of neck of beef, one pound of peeled potatoes, four onions, one stock of celery; cut of beef and vegetables, and put them into a sauce pan, with three quarts of cold water; next add two ounces of pearl barley and let it all simmer two hours; then add half a pound of bread-crusts, with pepper and salt to taste and simmer two hours longer; then rub the whole through a wire sieve; add one tea-spoonful of browning and one of marmalade catsup; boil all up again and serve.

A VOICE FROM THE PRESS.—I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Creswell and a Mrs. Conner, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounced them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with constipation, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor, to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLARD,
July 25, 1878. *People's Advocate*,
Pitts'g, Pa.

JONES thinks the man is fortunate who has his will contested after his death only. He says his will will be contested ever since he wedded Mrs. J.

THAT FELLOW IS JUST LIKE A TELESCOPE.—said a dashing New York girl. You can draw him out and look through him, and then shut him up again.

"IT isn't loud praying that counts with the Lord so much as four full quarts for every gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

SOFTENING CAST IRON.—The surface of cast iron may be softened for turning or planing by immersion for 24 hours in a solution of one part of nitric acid to four parts of water.

COUGH SYRUP.—Take one-half pint of good vinegar, the same of molasses; boil together. While hot, add one half ounce of laudanum. Dose, one tablespoonful or six drachms a day.

FEVER INK.—An exceedingly fine ink is said to be produced by the following recipe: 11 parts gall, 2 parts green vitriol, one seventh part indigo solution, and 83 parts of water. Writing executed with this ink may, it is true, be removed by means of diluted acids, but it may be rendered visible again by chemical means.

OLYSTONES.—which a few drops of alcohol have been added, is an excellent application for oilstones on which fine instruments are to be sharpened.

"A FEW drops of oil will do without delay.

P.—No risk is incurred, as 39 days' trial is allowed.

"Are you dry, Pat?" "Dry's not the word; shake me and I'll see the dust comin' out o' my mouth."

"A FEW drops of oil will do without delay.

P.—No risk is incurred, as 39 days' trial is allowed.

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Post Office

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

VOLUME XLII.

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SATURDAY, APR 15 1882.

According to a few papers in the State convicts are not treated cruelly; yet Judge Randolph, of Montgomery county, has just bound two men over to the circuit court for the killing of one in the lower part of that county. But perhaps that is merely a "hypothetical case." We shall wait to hear from the Livingston Journal before saying more.

"That Georgia Youth" was a god send to the "artful dodger" of the Livingston Journal. The youth is to that paper both a shield and safe protection.

Ain't a searching question at the editor of the Journal, and duce goes his head behind the ample rear of the unhappy youth.

Convict him of gabbling a Legislative Committee Report by omission of parts unfavorable to his side of the question, and the answer is, "that youth was 23 years old and not 16, as Warden Bankhead says."

Ask him if the employers of convict labor do not inflict punishment not warranted by law, and he replies, "that youth never served a day for payment of costs in the pistol case," ignoring the fact that he was illegally sentenced to hard labor for the payment of costs in this case, when the State had not pressed, and that he only escaped the degradation of additional labor for these costs by paying money through his brother, that the "court" illegally wrested from him.

Call his attention specifically to the indiscriminate mixing of the felon and misdemeanor classes on the chain gangs, and ask him if there is no room for reform here, and he shouts for answer, "that Georgia Youth was a regular knock-down-and-drag-out kind of fellow; moreover it is supposed he was not from Georgia, but from Tennessee; moreover he never was from anywhere, but a mere fiction—an invention."

With such stuff as this does the Journal combat the advocates of reform in our convict system. But for the story of that youth, we doubt if the Journal would ever have had the courage to enter into the discussion.

The "Georgia Youth," we repeat, is a rampart, a bomb proof, to the Journal. When hard pressed, it flies to the protection of the ample rear of that youthful youth, and fires its squibs at opponents from a safe, if not well chosen quarter.

The Selma Times has "played out," the Ashville "Ezis" is on another track, and has taken the "back-track," and, with the exception of the Jacksonville Republican, all the papers which, according to the Mountain Home, have done such gallant work in unmasking the wretches of the convict system, are silent as the tomb. —Port Payne Jour.

We think the Journal is incorrect, so far as the Times is concerned. That paper pursued a distinctive branch of the subject and exhausted all that there was in it. Then and only then did it cease. The advocates of reform in the convict system owe much to the Times. It could speak six times a week, and did more than was in the power of any weekly paper to arouse public attention to this subject. As to the Ezis, we were never able to exactly locate it on this question from first to last. We think the silence of the press is more attributable to exhaustion than of the subject than to a desire to abandon the work in hand —reform.

One Robert S. Greene, the paid physician at Newcastle Coal Mines, is out in a long letter about the treatment of convicts, at the request of the Iron Age. If Dr. Greene has any regard for his own reputation, he will have as little to say as possible about this matter. He could not keep his "joke" and express sentiments other than he does. He alludes to "disgruntled politicians," by which we suppose, he means those who advocate reform in the convict system. Granting that the reform was originated from political motives, we ask the Doctor which is more honorable? —Port Payne Jour.

But hold on Smith. Your zeal carries you too far. One side, ("one of whom you are which") have not been lying, either for pay or political effect.

Crop Items.

The Atlanta Constitution has received letters from the agricultural commissioners of several of the Southern States, and from private sources in others on the subject of the crops. In Tennessee, the increased acreage sown in oats is put down 50 per cent. Only a slight increase in corn and tobacco, and a slight decrease in the cotton acreage. The use of fertilizers has increased.

In North Carolina, the increase in the acreage of wheat, rye and oats is 32 per cent, the former 15 per cent. A slight increase in the corn acreage is reported and cotton remains the same. Demand for fertilizers about the same.

In South Carolina, partial reports show an increase in wheat 25 per cent, in oats 50 per cent, corn acreage about the same. Crops in all fine condition.

In Georgia, the wheat acreage has increased from 20 to 30 per cent, and cotton will fall off 50 per cent. Corn about the same and oats largely increased. The demand for fertilizers has fallen off from 30 to 50 per cent.

In Mississippi the oat and corn acreage show an increase of 10 per cent, while cotton has fallen off on account of the overflow.

Arkansas estimates an increase of 25 per cent. in the corn and grain crops and a falling off of 25 per cent. in the cotton crop.

Alabama reports a large increase in the area devoted to small grain, and preparations making for an extensive corn crop. There will be a decrease in the area of the cotton crop, and the sale of fertilizers has fallen off at least 25 per cent. The oat crop is in fine condition and promises a large yield.

Now after reading the above don't you turn fool and plant all cotton, thinking it is going to be high priced this winter. Make enough to feed the farm, and then

the price of cotton will not be so much of a life and death question with you.

Make enough to feed the farm, and you won't have to sell all your cotton crop (high priced or low priced) for something to eat next spring and summer. Don't think that something else can be high, to wit, corn, now selling at \$1.50 per bushel, on time. In this connection we invite the attention of our readers to the clipping below. It shows that cotton, after all, is not the most profitable crop that can be grown, taking the expense of cultivation and picking into consideration.

Land that is rich enough to make a bale of cotton to the acre will produce 35 bushels of corn and half that amount of peas, or 50 bushels of corn and peas. These will usually bring about \$1 a bushel. If a man plants and cultivates all the corn and peas he can save, and another on the same kind of land plants and cultivates all the cotton he can make and save which crop will bring the most clear money after all expenses in sending to market are paid?

Agitation among the Mormons—Looking to the Legislature for Some Action.

SALT LAKE, April 8.—A Mormon spring conference met yesterday. The attendance was slim and proceeding tame. There is a great fervor in the Mormon mind, and the church leaders seem unable or unwilling to sound any rallying cry. The Mormons are heard to regret that he contemplated abandoning polygamy if the Reynolds decision was against it, and demand that the present church leaders shall openly announce their submission to law or their intention to continue to defy it. Their instruction to polygamists to find separate houses for their plural wives is regarded as cowardly, and is creating dissatisfaction among the Mormon women. The coming constitutional convention is expected to provide against further extension of polygamous marriages, but what the people already in polygamy are to do gives the most concern. Some polygamists have sent away their plural wives. Others have not, and say they will not. Although greatly disturbed as to the possible consequences, they say they are willing to suffer political disfranchisement and aid in stopping further polygamous marriages, but they will not abandon their plural families, and they fear prosecution if they do not. The women have suddenly acquired greatly increased importance. Polygamists will probably not endeavor to be registered for voting by the election commission. They expect to be able to elect monogamous Mormons to all offices. Nevertheless, there is a great rush for naturalization papers. There would be but little disposition among the Gentiles to disturb the existing polygamous relations if the church would stop the practice where it is, but they show no disposition to do that, or those who have the disposition lack the courage to act.

Death in the Pulpit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Rev. L. Hamblin, pastor of the Independent Church at Oakdale, died suddenly yesterday morning in the pulpit. During his discourse he paused in his sermon and sinking down expired almost instantaneously. Deceased was sixty years of age and well known on the Pacific coast.

FRANK JAMES.

He Pens a Letter to a Memphis Paper and tells about Jesse and I."

MURKIN, April 8.—The Appeal tomorrow, publishes the following letter purporting to be from Frank James, brother of the murdered outlaw, Jesse James. It was received at the Appeal office this morning. The letter is written on a blank page of a hotel register, the name of which has been carefully cut off. It is believed to be authentic, and is published just as received, word for word, point for point:

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 4, 1882.—Editor of the Appeal: I seen in Tuesday paper that my brother Jesse James was killed. I left Tuesday evening this place to parts unknown. Every day I can pick up a paper and see one named in it. There is not a robbery committed but what is about Jesse and I. We are not guilty of any of the robberies that has been done in the last three years. We have never robbed a southern man in our lives, it was known. If we did, we would give it back to him, for there is one of your citizen here that remembers the time we robbed the stage near Springfield. We give him his in memory, but the Blue coats never got their money back, but the Blue coats never got their money back. A little revenge don't hurt no one, for Jesse have had a little and I expect to have a little more, and think how my poor father was killed by the dam Blue Devils and how they came out into the field where I was plowing and take the lines off of my horse and hang me to my own plow. Only for Jesse I would of died. Well, we began waylaying Yankees, and get one by one for about one year, and we joined a noble hero by the name of Quantrell. We had thirty-seven men then, and we made things hot now and then. I have traveled nearly all over the world since the war, while Jesse would stay close to home. Old Pinkerton thought he could get us, but after one by Pinkerton and three others got killed, they let up. They don't want us, but think of my poor brother. He had just as well hang Bob Ford for we have friends all over the country that would shoot him as a dog. I have a friend that will drop this in your box after I leave, and I hope you will oblige.

FRANK JAMES.

On the bottom margin of the first page was written: "In a big hurry," and on the top margin of the reverse page was this apology: "The only paper I could get."

Crops in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—Crop estimates received from Fort Smith show that about one-tenth of the tillable soil of Northwestern Arkansas has been sown with wheat.

The acreage of corn has been increased fully 25 per cent, while that of cotton is at least 15 per cent, less than before. Farmers are paying much more attention this season to the grasses and the cereals.

The recent condition of crops is all that could be desired.

Condition of the Wheat Crop.

FREMONT, O, April 8.—Mr. J. M. Bell, superintendent of the Fremont Harvester Works, has recently sent inquiries to some 250 points in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana in regard to the condition of the wheat crop. In Michigan, Indiana and Eastern and Southern Ohio the crop is in fine condition and promises a large yield.

Now after reading the above don't you turn fool and plant all cotton, thinking it is going to be high priced this winter. Make enough to feed the farm, and then

the wheat is reported in splendid condition. About twenty-five counties in Northwestern Ohio report the crop badly damaged on the low lands.

ROME COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

Rome Courier.

A temporary organization was effected yesterday for a cotton factory in Rome. All the stock originally contemplated has been taken and \$25,000 more have been asked for. The original movers in the enterprise are now considering the propriety of enlarging their plans, and we hope will conclude to do so. There are many expenses that would be made for \$5,000 spindles than for 2,000 each such as an engineer, superintendent, foreman, bookkeeper, etc.; and it seems to us that even economy would require a factory of considerable capacity. The council has been liberal, and the whole community will rejoice in the success of this enterprise, and we hope and believe the Roma Cotton Factory will soon be a source of pride and gratification to all of us.

JAMES B. FARMER, Sheriff.

APRIL 15—31—ADV. \$4.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

COWAN & SLAUGHTER, P.R.

C. C. JOHNSON, Deft.

Samuel Noble, Woodstock Iron Company and Amington Manufacturing Company, Garnetts.

Whereas, Cowan & Slaughter having applied to the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for Calhoun county, in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of C. C. Johnson an obtained the same; also, by a writ of garnishment which has been returned, served on Samuel Noble and Samuel Noble, Secretary and Treas. of the Woodstock Iron Co. and Amington Manufacturing Co.; and whereas, the said C. C. Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is in the State of Tennessee, post-office Morristown: Now the said C. C. Johnson is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said defendant, C. C. Johnson, does not appear before me in the council chamber of Oxford, Ala. on the 8th day of May, 1882, I will proceed to give judgment as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said C. C. Johnson were present to answer and defend; and will proceed to issue execution as the law directs. Given under my hand, this 13th March, 1882.

J. S. KELLY, J. P.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

VALUABLE TIMBERED LAND.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 15th day of February, 1882 I will, as the Administrator of the estate of Robert Jones, deceased, proceed to sell on Monday the 1st day of May, 1882, on the premises of said deceased at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to wit: Lots Nos. 18 & 19 of fractional Section 31, T. 12 S., R. 11 E., and N. W. 1/4 of Section 6, T. 13 south, R. 11 east, lying near the line of Calhoun and Cleburne county, Ala.

W. C. SAVAGE, Administrator.

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AGRICULTURAL

DOMESTIC.

THE BEST FARM HORSES.—What class will be the most profitable to raise is a question of interest to nearly every farmer. Trotters may be set aside. The care and skill required in training, even when the colt has the advantage of pedigree such as would make serious inroads upon the time and patience of all but a fortunate few. So the trotter may be set down as not a profitable horse for the farmer to breed; but carriage and heavy draught horses are. Both of these kinds are scarce in all our large cities, and the demand for them greater than the supply; hence prices are always remunerative. For some years to come no sort of farm stock will be more profitable than these two classes of horses. The carriage horse requires a good share of thoroughbred blood in him, else he will show a deficiency in style, spirit, action and endurance, qualities that constitute the chief value of that class. For draught horses the native breed is entirely too small. To remedy this defect we must employ the best types of imported stallions. The writer has watched with interest the importations of foreign stock, as telegraphed over the country for the last few years, and gives it as his judgment that the Clydesdale has been the favorite, and represents the best type of imported stallions. What seems singular the heavier shipment of these horses have almost invariably been for the Eastern or Western States, where they seem to be in high favor. Rarely has a shipment for Ohio been recorded. Skipping the details of their anatomy, appearance and peculiarities, we can say that no breed of heavy draught horses is more valuable on the farm, either as pure breeds or to improve our native horses, and this has been a rendered very evident in both the East and the West.

IS HORSESHOEING USELESS?—A recent issue of *Frazer's Magazine* contains an article by Sir George W. Cox, in which he estimates that the English custom of horse-shoeing costs the nation as much as \$44,000,000, which might be saved if the horses were allowed to go unshod. He quotes authorities from Xenophon, who marched his horses from Cunaxa over the Armenian highlands to the walls of Trebizond, down to the "free lancers" of the present day, and contends that it is safer, cheaper and better to let horses go unshod over the hardest roads, and especially in the slippery streets of London. He estimates that over twelve million dollars would be saved in farriers' bills alone. And he calculates further that the working life of a horse would be trebled by the change so that a horse which is now worn out at twelve years would live to twenty-six. The figures seem somewhat startling, and have hardly been sufficiently proved to be trustworthy. Meanwhile it is said that a medium man in Waterbury, Conn., has not put shoes on his horses for two years, driving them winter, summer, spring and autumn with bare feet without any trouble. The writer's theory is that nature has provided for the horse; that a horse can travel over all kinds of roads; that the hoof will be moist, and that the frog coming to the ground keeps the hoof properly spread, and free from founder and other diseases.

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Few persons know how closely related to the potato are many other well-known plants. Botanists know them all as solanaceous plants, and under the more familiar name as "night-shades." In this class of plants are to be found the potato, the tomato, egg plant, pepper and tobacco plant. Then among the poisonous plants are the belladonna and the jimson weed; the beautiful petunia also belongs to it. A large portion of the plants of this solanaceous family are permeated by narcotic principle rendering the leaves and fruit poisonous. At the same time some afford nutritious food, not because free from the narcotic principle, but because the latter is expelled in the process of ripening and cooking, as in the case of the potato and tomato.

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BUTTERMILK.—Poured over the back of a scurvy pig will remove the scurf.

HUMOROUS.

A PHILADELPHIA GENTLEMAN.—A Philadelphian gentleman traveling abroad writes that he and a friend stopped at a small cafe in the suburbs of Paris for refreshments. Their repast was a light one, consisting of tea, toast and eggs, but the bill was a heavy one, nine francs in all. "Garcon!" exclaimed one of the tourists, "how is this? Please explain." "Well, you see, messieurs," apologizes the waiter, "two francs for the tea and toast and seven francs for the eggs." "Ah, then eggs are very scarce about here."

"Non, monsieur, eggs are not scarce, but Americans are!"

A BOY'S LUCK.

THE NORRISTOWN (PA.) HERALD.—In a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce, resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacob's Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacob's Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always carries it on hand.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—One quart of black beans soak them over night in cold water; drain off the water in the morning and add three pints of fresh water; let them stew gently four and one half hours. Add salt, pepper and a little clove. While cooking, put in meat, cooked or uncooked, as preferred. When done strain the soup; cut a lemon in slices; place in your dish; also add a hard boiled egg cut in slices. Pieces of bread toasted brown are an addition. Salt pork may be used instead of meat.

TO CLEAN MUSTY BARKELS.—A German paper gives the following directions for cleaning rusty or mouldy casks and barrels: First rinse them out well with water in which a little soda has been dissolved; then fill up with water slightly acidulated with muriatic acid, and let this stand for two days; then pour out the water and rinse with clear water, and the casks will be as good as new.

WE NEVER HAD ANY PATIENCE.—We never had any patience with a mother or nurse who would stick pins in her dress, collar, or ribbon, thereby inflicting painful wounds upon her innocent victim. Not a pin, excepting a safety pin, should be used about a child, and when buttons will perform the office of pins they should be made to do so.

COTTAGE GINGERBREAD.—Take one cup of butter and half melted together, add one cup of New Orleans molasses; stir into this one cupful each of sugar and cold water, two large teaspoonsful of ginger, two eggs beaten; and four cups of flour having in three large teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderately hot oven.

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Wheat flour, one pound is a quart. Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart. White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs, average size, ten are one pound. Liquid measures, sixteen teaspoonsfuls are one pint.

SCOTCH BUTTER CANDY.—One pound of sugar, one half pint of water. Boil as hard as possible without graning. When done add half a cup of butter and lemon juice to flavor, if desired. Turn on a buttered dish and when partly cool cut with a knife into small squares. When cold a slight tap will break it off.

PAstry.—Fruit and custard pies are almost invariably spoiled by having a soggy undercrust. This may be remedied by coating the top of the lower crust of pies with the white of an egg; it will absorb no moisture from the fruit or custard, will come out of the oven crisp and will remain so.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—To clean smoky marble brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

VALUABLE HINTS.—When ice is required at night for a sick person, break it into small pieces and if scared care must be taken to prevent its melting, put into a soup plate, cover with another plate, and put between two feather pillows.

COCONUT COOKIES.—One cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of grated coconut, and prepared flour enough to roll out. Make very thin and bake quickly. The desiccated coconut may be used, but it is not quite so nice.

TO REMOVE BLACK GREASE.—Take strong cold coffee, strain it, and wring the grease out of it quite tight, after which shake out and fold up. Then iron it with a moderately hot iron over a piece of any black material.

SILK STOCKINGS.—Must be washed in cold water with white soap, rinsed in cold water, laid flat on a fine towel, rolled tightly until dry, and ribbed with a piece of flannel to restore the gloss.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and flavor with lemon or vanilla.

A FEW DROPS OF AMMONIA.—Add a gallon of water and applied once a week to all pots of flowers will do much good and keep the pots and earth from souring.

NEVER WEAR A GOOD WOOLEN DRESS.—In the kitchen without the protection of a large apron.

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M. de Rossi in *Les Mots* states that explosions of lime-damp are always preceded by undulations too feeble to be detected by the human ear. He proposes to establish in proper localities in the coal mines microseismographs and microphones, by means of which the approach of danger may be detected.

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John Patterson, the old reliable, new-failing cabbage raiser, says, sow your cabbage seed between the 27th and 28th of this month (April) and plant the sets about the middle of July, after the sets have been transplanted and manured the ground well.

Jno M. Cook, Mayor

OXFORD FLASHES.

Mrs. E. G. Robertson, Mrs. Samui Kelly and J. R. Draper Jr. left on the up train last Monday for Texas. The two first named go on a visit to relatives for several weeks while the latter we are sorry to learn will not return.

Mr. Draper during his stay for several years in our midst has established quite an enviable reputation as a sober and industrious young gentleman, and in his departure for the home of his childhood leaves behind him a host of friends who will hold him in high esteem.

Gray and Ingram and E. Robertson have erected handsome awnings in front of their stores.

The side walks of our town are in a better condition than ever before, and still there is much room for improvement in some places.

Mr. James McKibbin is erecting a very handsome and durable enclosure for his elegant residence on North Main.

The report of work by Rev. J. C. Wright pastor of the baptist Church at this place for the first three months of the present year read in Conference last Saturday was gratifying to the Church in the extreme. Under his brief pastorate the church has roused from its long lethargy and is taking rapid strides forward in every department of church labor. The contrast between the present and past regime is becoming more marked every day.

Rev. W. R. Kirk the beloved pastor of the M. E. Church here is growing in the already popular esteem held of him by his church and the people generally. It is a source of great gratification to all to know that his health is fully restored and that he has immunity from those faithful attacks of Rheumatism which rendered him a cripple so long.

The members of the Presbyterian church though few in number are warmly devoted to their christian work and each other and are using every effort to advance the interests of the Masters Kingdom.

Rev. J. M. McLean, their venerable pastor retains his long established throne in the hearts of the people.

PHIL OSOPHER.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

A good rain has given gardeners a start.

We regret to say, that Rev. Dr. V. Donald, who preached so acceptably to our people through last week, has been confined to his room for the last three or four days. Everybody wishes for his speedy recovery, and hopes to hear him preach again before leaving.

Mr. Thomas Sparks is also quite sick at this writing.

Mr. R. P. Morgan will soon have all his mills in operation. He says if the people will bring him good wheat and corn, he will give them as good flour and meal as they can get anywhere. He is also saving a great deal of lumber for when he finds a ready sale.

Mr. Lon Ferguson has commenced his new two-story residence on railroad street. We are glad to see this street building up so rapidly.

Our young men about town, (and some old ones too), have formed themselves into a croquet club, and we have the game from morning till night. Fishing seems to have played out. Our streams don't afford many fish this spring, and every time any of our citizens go to try their luck, they come back minus the fish. Seizing parties meet with better success, I believe.

OXFORD.

BY YACOB STRAUS.

Once more times from Yacob Straus of Oxford:

Morgan, Jones & Co. are doing a good trade. Mr. Moreau has left for Oregon. We say there is a million in one.

My friend Haunrich is a boomer and you will always find him behind the counter with his smiling countenance and say come in more, and don't you forget.

McCain & Co. are of the spirit, and will wait on any one who comes to be compounded, and is doing an excellent trade. Mr. McC is in Florida growing fat on Oranges and Bananas. Henry you will always find at our place, he says his biz is biz. Henry, he is a fine young man, only he don't grow hair on his head. But he is doing as being Captain of the Red Ligid Guards.

Dr. Joshua Caselbury lays back on his uppers, at the old place by the bright light. He says if he can't make Colgate water and sell it for 50 cents an ounce, everybody will go where the wounded is twain. All the trouble John has is his girl, and will some day have trouble with his pull back.

The Post Office, our christian friend Sims, is looking bright and always on the uppers. He is a fine man and should be elevated. I think U. S. ought to look and see if he cannot find a place in the custom house for him. We want a custom house in Oxford, for we don't want to lose him. He told me what the Governor of N. C. telegraphed, and I am of the same opinion.

Now, this is the Non. P. M. Clerk. He is a dashing young man, and come to us old folks expect to lose him soon.

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Jacksonville

Democrat

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

ED. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

There was a special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old and homestead entries of lands. Office in the west corner of the court-house, opposite Circuit Clerk's office.

H. CALDWELL, W. M. HAMES

Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

H. L. STEVENSON,
RADFORD & STEVENSON,
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AND

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ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

700 Main Street, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with the counties of the 11th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

May 16, 1874

H. L. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and

cheapest manner.

May 16, 1874

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2350

I WOULD WHY.

I meet with people here and there
Who walk through life with manifold tread;

And when you say "The day is fair,"

They softly sigh and shake their head,

The bright and gracious summer sky,

In wide blue arch is o'er them bough,

And yet they shake their head and sigh,

And point you out a tiny cloud,

Why do they shake their head and sigh

And view that speck of all the sky?

I wonder why?

And when young lovers bill and coo,

And play at being man and wife,

And talk of all the things they'll do

In yonder lovely sweep of life,

It seems to them as if a fact,

You folks should draw such giddy breath,

That big bell tolls of a train,

On Early Calls and Sweet Death.

When happy hearts are beating high,

Why do they tell them they must die?

I wonder why?

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SATURDAY, APR 28, 1882.

The Press Convention

The article of the editor on the Alabama Press Association and his impression of Prattville, of necessity go over until next week.

We did Mr. Grant of the Jacksonsville Republican an unintentional injustice last week—he did not suggest, success of Mr. Walden as an “Independent,” as we at first placed understood him. We re-read and apologize—Scottsboro Herald.

Satisfactory Bro. Shodras. Mr. Walden will go before a convention if he offers for the Senatorship. We have his word for it.

Four men, Jim Fuller, Wash Wright, Taylor Edwards and Allen Washington, were sentenced to hard labor from the county and sent to the Belmont coal mines. About the first of this year they were turned over to Comer and McCurdy by the Belmont coal company. The men claimed that their term of service had long since expired. Comer & McCurdy looked into their cases; certified transcripts of the court records of Lee County in these cases, were pro- ceived, and it was found that these men had been kept at hard labor, after the expiration of their terms, and when the law said they were free men, for periods varying from six months to four years or more. Think of it. A man kept four years over time! We hear of other instances. They are not rare. Mr. Milner, of New castle coal mines, acknowledged before the Legislative Committee that they had got into the habit of keeping men over time.

And yet men who can pride of the blessings of liberty, defend this sort of thing, and sneer at men, whose instincts revolt at the outrage, as gushing sentimentalists.

Gushing sentimental or what not, God forbid that we may ever defend a system that makes it possible for any man or company of men to encroach upon the rights and liberty of any man, be he the humblest citizen of the State.

Hon. J. M. Renfro, a prominent candidate for State Treasurer, met quite a serious accident in Montgomery some days ago. He was driving a spirited horse, which showed a disposition to run. He pulled suddenly on the lines when the bits broke. The animal at once dashed forward at great speed. Mr. Renfro leaped from the buggy and fell on his left arm and knee. One bone of the left arm was broken and the knee badly injured. He will be confined to his bed some weeks, and, consequently can give us no further attention to his cause. Under the circumstances his friends in various parts of the State should look after his interests and see that he does not suffer on account of his enforced confinement to his room.

Rust in Wheat.

Chattanooga Times. The highly flattering reports of the condition of wheat, in this locality, are ceasing, and already we are hearing loud complaints of rust. In Sequatchie valley it has appeared to no great extent but in Chattanooga and Lookout valleys several fields are perfectly yellow, and some farmers fear they will not raise five bushels to the acre. These fears may be premature, and we ardently trust they are, but they come from reliable men. They ascribe the rust to the unusual wet winter.

M. F. Martin is a thrifty North Carolina negro who has had some experience as a railroad contractor and has now undertaken to build a railroad from Wilmington to Wrightsville with colored capital and colored labor. He procured his franchise and right-of-way and then having formed a company advertised that colored men wishing to become railroad proprietors could obtain stock at the rate of \$25 per share for 25 days' work per share. The result has been a rush of negro laborers and seven miles of the road is graded. When equipped the road is to be operated entirely by colored train hands. Martin is encouraged by the people of that part of the State, who respect his enterprise.

Selma Ind. x. There is a splendid stand of corn, and the young growth looks most promising, never before surpassed.

The oat, wheat and rye crops are simply just beginning, and is now sufficiently made to guarantee an abundance; in a word, the most encouraging prospect are before our farming people.

During the month of March, 1882, there were slaughtered and sold in the Selma market 150 beavers, 40 hogs, 90 sheep and 25 goats.

Greensboro Beacon: Burrell Johnson has a field of corn planted early in March, now knee high and growing finely.

Capt. Carl Jones, who is deputy sheriff, has had occasion to ride within the last week or ten days over a considerable portion of south Hale, reports the crop outlook as decidedly favorable. Corn is growing off finely, and the stands generally good, cotton coming up well, and oats very promising.

Wills Valley Post: The wheat crops of this section are said to be utterly ruined by rust. It is said that crops of fifty acres will not make ten bushels.

On Monday last at Brandon, this county, Wiley Burt killed W. C. Bates, because, as it is alleged, the latter attempted to ravish his wife. It is stated that Burt returned home unexpectedly and caught Bates attempting to commit the horrid crime. Burt fired both barrels of a double gun at Bates, one barrel of which was loaded with nails and the other with buck shot. He then beat Bates' brains out with the gun stock, and made his escape to the woods and is still at large.

Three men are now busily engaged in the assay office in Wall Street, now packing for shipment to the Philadelphia mint \$30,000,000 in gold bullion. The bullion is in blocks about the size of an ordinary brick. Shipments are made about twice a week, and \$5,000,000 are sent at a time. The treasure now being packed was received during the past year in the shape of foreign gold coin.

The Result of the Tariff Discussion

New York Times.

The net result of the debate will be to weaken the tariff. Opposition to it, criticism of it, and suggestion of specific changes have never before been so freely offered from the Republican side in Congress, while the semi-disengaged protectionist sentiment among the Democrats of Pennsylvania and Ohio has never before, when the question was up, been so completely repressed. The discussion reveals a more decided Democratic opposition to the tariff in the House than in the Senate and so far as the tariff shall be given prominence in the next Fall's canvas for elections in Congress, the Democrats will unquestionably take more advanced, decided, and definite ground than heretofore. This will have considerable effect in the States of Ohio and Indiana particularly, where local questions appear likely to weaken the Republicans. On the other hand, the Republican sentiment in favor of tariff reform is also much stronger in the House than in the Senate, and will have its effect in the coming elections in Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and other Western and Northwestern States. It is a reasonable inference from the indications thus far afforded in the House that the next House will have a decided majority—whatever its political complexion—in favor of a very substantial tariff reform.

Republicanism in South Carolina.

Charleston News and Courier.

To South Carolina Republicanism is another name for disfranchisement and military rule in 1867; for negro rule in 1866; for robberies, the insults, the lawlessness, the house burnings, and the murders of the eight years of Radical supremacy; for Scott and Moses in the Executive chair; for Whipper on the bench; for Mackey, Cardozo, Smalls and the whole tribe of spoilers who, in the name of Republicanism, committed

crimes which would bring a blush to the bronze cheek of the colossal statue of Liberty which crowns the dome of the Capitol. This is what Republicanism means, and stands for the white people of South Carolina. To become a Republican is to clothe oneself with the memory of such things as these.

Georgia Pacific Railroad.

BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—A meeting of the president and board of directors of the Georgia Pacific railway was held in this city to-day. Nothing of much importance was done. A contract was made between the Richmond and Danville Extension Company and the Georgia Pacific railway to the effect that the road is to be finished, from Atlanta to the Mississippi river, fully equipped and turned over to the Georgia Pacific, by the 6th day of April, 1885—a distance of 450 miles. It is thought that the road will be finished from Atlanta to Birmingham within a year.

A Young Man Charged With Brutally Murdering his Grandfather at Tuscaloosa.

MEMPHIS. April 22.—The police officials have in custody a young man named Cicero Roberts, who is charged with killing his grandfather at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, last Sunday. The details so far as known, are as follows: The father of Roberts quarreled with his father, concerning business matters Sunday. Cicero and his brother went into their grandfather's store at Tuscaloosa, and renewed the quarrel on the father's account. Their grandfather ordered them out. One of the boys drew a pistol, and while he covered the old gentleman with it Cicero seized an ax and slipping up behind, split his grandfather's head open at a single blow. The city marshal has been notified of the arrest, and has telegraphed from Tuscaloosa that young Roberts be held until he arrives. Roberts denies his guilt.

An old citizen of Baltimore and an original Whig, says: “I have seen all my life expecting to see the Democratic party die, and once tried to assist at its funeral; but it survived all assaults, from within and without, and reads the obituaries of its most formidable opponents. It can't be killed, and even suicide don't slay it. I consider that, in some form or other, the Democratic party will be contemporaneous with this Republic.”

An important meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, on March 15, when a number of missionaries from China, of long experience, gave the results of their observation of the effects of opium smoking. The Rev. Messrs. W. H. Collins and A. E. Moule, of the Church Missionary Society; Mr. Gould medical missionary; Drs. Maxwell and Galt and others made statements. Dr. Maxwell said in the large towns of China nearly twenty per cent were opium smokers, and in the city of Ningpo, peopled by 200,000, the Chinese reckoned the number opium smokers from one third to one half. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting, it was unworthy of England to permit the continuance of the opium traffic between the government of India and the Chinese, and that the subject claimed the early and earnest consideration of Parliament.

In the case of M. J. Turnley against A. B. Hanna, involving the matters in controversy in reference to the Alabama White Sulphur Springs, the jury rendered a verdict of \$900 damages for Turnley; but a new trial was granted on the ground that some improper papers had been given to the jury.

New Wheat from Georgia.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 25.

There was exhibited here to-day a sample of spring wheat grown on ordinary land, near Americus, Ga. It was sown Nov. 26th, 1881, and harvested April 7th, 1882, and threshed April 21. It averaged 20 bushels to the acre, and is of good quality.

Benediction on the Farmers.

BY W. P. RIVERS.

God bless the farmer and his farm, Keep back the killing frost, Let storm, nor blight, nor worm do harm! Or all our hopes are lost; He more than merchant-prince bestows, Or millionaire, of good; 'Tis from his hand all bounty flows— He gives the king his food.

God bless the farmer and his toil, And strengthen heart and hand! To plow and hoe, and stir the soil, And reap the fruitful land; And bless the farmer's frugal wife, Who doth his labors share.

Whose patient love inspires his life, And sooths consuming care.

God bless the farmer's children fair, Who throng his cabin doors—

With rosy cheeks and flowing hair,

At play on cottage floors;

Asleep in cribs 'neath mother's eyes,

Or grouped in country schools;

Or give them teachers good and wise,

And culture's wholesome rules!

God bless his sons—the noble boys!

Restrain from thoughts to roam,

And let them choose the farmer's joys,

Content to live at home!

And let them seek for wedded bliss

With girls who minn the cows,

Who keep in pride the marriage kiss

For boys who drive the plows.

God bless the farmer, and his clan,

The good knights of the plow!

He's Nature's prince and nobleman—

He's King of all I own!

Let others honor royal birth!

The famous, rich and great!

I'll bless the man who till the earth,

To open plenty's gate!

God keep him from the debtor's chains,

Forged by the men of greed;

And keep from foul dishonesty's stains,

And bless his fields and seed!

And fill his barn with goodly store—

Corn, cotton, hay and wheat

And fill his home, and heart yet more,

With joys and comforts sweet.

Georgia Gold Mining.

Railroad Record. A movement is on

foot to establish a Government assay

office at Dahlonega, Ga. Up to the war

there was a branch mint at Dahlonega,

and the records show that over \$20,000,000 of bullion passed through it.

Georgia has seventy odd gold mills at work. One is giving a monthly product of about \$7,500. From a careful look over, no good reason can be given why this belt will not produce \$300,000 per annum this season, and prepared by sufficient machinery, by January next, to produce \$500,000 monthly for the year 1883. The ore is there. All that is required to make an immense yield is energy, good management, scientific superintendence and modern automatic machinery. In their rather crude ways of working the miners slate or other more or less decomposed rocks of this region, it costs but twenty five cents per ton to mine and will bear good ores. Good gold veins assaying from five to fifty dollars per ton, from one to twenty miles from a railroad, with water, fuel and labor plenty and cheap, can be bought for one thousand to twenty thousand dollars, which in the rocky mountains 500 miles from any place and all the way up hill, would be worth half a million dollars. A great and prosperous future awaits gold mining on an extensive scale in Georgia.

The teachers of Calhoun Co. are requested to meet at Jacksonville 1st, Saturday in May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Education

G. B. RUSSELL,

W. J. BORDEN,

J. L. DODSON.

OXFORD FLASHES.

Another unfortunate “Blow Up”

occurred a few days since at an open “out” on the Ga. Pa. R. R.

near Danville, in which a young man by the name of Albert Gleason, and two negroes were seriously, if not fatally injured. This is the third sad affair of this kind which has happened on this section of the road.

Mr. & Mrs. Alf Morgan left on

Monday last for a visit to the parents of the latter at Pensacola Florida.

Dr. Ballard who was stricken with partial paralysis several days since is improving.

Miss Lulu Williams who has been teaching music at Amberson for the past two years, is visiting relatives at this place.

Prof. Dolson, for wholesome reasons, has declined to give his pupils the customary Spring Holiday and the young ladies and gentlewomen glorious anticipations of a delightful picnic have been ruthlessly exploded.

The venerable Jno. M. Whiteside and wife have moved back to town and will live with their son J. M. W. in the Northern Suburbs.

That huge pic nic, announced in our last, did not come off for reasons already stated.

Mrs. Spynx, formerly of Mobile, has located in our midst and engaged in mantua-making. She occupies a room with Mrs. Ham over E. G. Robertson's store.

Prof. A. Flocke, a fine musician, has been spending a few days in our midst, piano tuning.

Is it not about time the Oxford Reading club was reinstated? We make the motion, who will see on?

PHIL OSOPHER.

Moultrie Adv.: “Eight hundred

and twenty three needles and pins

have been cut out of Miss Stokes,

of long experience, gave the results

of their observation of the effects of opium

smoking. The Rev. Messrs. W. H.

Collins and A. E. Moule, of the Church

Missionary Society; Mr. Gould medical missionary; Drs. Maxwell and Galt and others made statements. Dr. Maxwell

The Gadsdenian

Curry's Cotton Chopper

We have great complaint from some of our subscribers at a distance of failing to get the Republican. We see often our exchanges make the same point. We are satisfied the fault is not in this office, nor the post office, nor the post office at point of delivery, and it must be with some route and agents. Why is it, for instance, that the Selma Times does not reach me on the day of publication, when reaches here, a post office on the direct route to Rome? We invite the attention of the Department to this matter.

AN ACCIDENT.—Wednesday evening little son of Mr. J. A. Stevenson Jr., present living at the Abernathy mills, a miles from this place, fell from a building near the mill. Dr. Montgomery was sent for, but arrived two late to service. The little boy was dead when he reached there; the fall had broken his neck.

If you have suits of clothing at you want dyed and made to look as good as new, examine the advertisement of Mr. Garcia, Montgomery, Ala. Parties may communicate with him through

Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Kendall, of Kansas, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Morgan, of this place. The latter we informed, has been called home by sickness in her family.

However far behind the people of Cal. may be in other respects, they have paid their taxes. We are informed that the land tax has been paid and that only two or three delinquents will be cited before the Probate Judge to show why they have not paid taxes on personal property. When it is known that the people of Calhoun give in their taxes at a higher valuation than almost any county in the State, this showing is highly creditable to them.

The people of Jacksonville owe Councilman J. C. Francis a debt of gratitude for the present improved appearance of the cemetery and surrounding grounds. We have repeatedly called the attention of our people to the fact that dilapidated church buildings and a neglected cemetery unfavorably impressed strangers, but while all agreed in this, nothing was done until of late. The Episcopal church set the example for church improvement, and other churches have and will follow. When Dr. Francis was elected Councilman, he said he would serve on one condition only, and that was, that the people of the town would furnish means for the improvement of the cemetery grounds. He was seconded by our excellent Mayor and Council, and the corporation had done its part. The people generally responded with men and means. A large fence was put upon the grounds. The outside fencing was thoroughly repaired. All dilapidated railing inside was removed. The grounds of both the known and unknown were put in good condition.—Wednesday the ladies of the town visited the grounds and with garlands of flowers decorated the graves, without ceremony. It is a beautiful custom that should ever be preserved, to annually repair to the last resting place of our dead and pay floral tribute to their memory. Let it be continued in Jacksonville, and now that the cemetery is in good condition, let the town council spend money to keep it so.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

The Sabbath School Convention of Calhoun county will assemble in the Presbyterian Church at Jacksonville, on Friday, the 12th day of May. The following programme will be observed:

PROGRAMME.

1. Convention will be called to order at 4 o'clock p. m. by Jno. M. Caldwell.
2. Enrollment of delegates—appointment of Committee or Credentials.
3. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.

NIGHT SESSION.

1. Religious exercises at 8 o'clock.
2. Welcome Address, by Col. James Clegg of Jacksonville.
3. Response, by R. C. Johnson of White Plains.

4. Discussion of 1st topic, "The art of teaching in the Sunday School, and what is required to thoroughly and successfully teach,"—opened by Prof. Jno. L. Dodson, after which there will be a general discussion of the topic.

Sunday, 13th.—MORNING SESSION.

1. Religious exercises at 9 o'clock.
2. Report from Sabbath Schools, (written).
3. Miscellaneous business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Superintendents, Teachers and Parents meeting.

NIGHT SESSION.

1. Religious exercises at 8 o'clock.
2. Discussion of 2nd topic, "The duty of the Church to the Sabbath Schools," opened by Rev. C. T. Wright and Rev. G. B. Russell.

SUNDAY, 14th.—

1. Sermon at 11 o'clock by Rev. W. O. Himes.
2. A Sunday School Mass meeting at 3 p. m., conducted by Jno. M. Caldwell.
3. Praise and farewell meeting at 8 o'clock p. m.

The ratio of representation from the various Sabbath Schools in the county will be as follows: Two delegates for every school numbering 50 or less, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five or fraction of twenty-five over 50.

We want it understood that we do not assume responsibility for or endorse what our correspondents say of each other. We print what they write, presuming that they speak deliberately, after reflection, and that they are ready to assume all responsibility for what they mean the highest circle) is very

nice, there is one thing about it we do not approve of. We are too ready to take in strangers. Our doors are open almost before any knock is made. We don't stop to inquire whether they who come are ladies or gentlemen or tramps. We are often imposed on because we do not take the trouble to learn from whence the parties come, or how they are regarded in the community they have just left.

We are opposed to recognizing any one unless he proves himself by recommendation or endorsement of some friend. Until we adopt this plan we will never know when we are talking to a gentleman or some agent of a *farmer bank*, or some other disreputable character you would blush to be seen with if you only knew him.

We will close for this time and wait further developments.

BECKY SHARP.

To promote a vigorous Growth of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color of gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

IT IS FOUND AT LAST!

Southern New Union, the Sun.—A new era is dawning upon woman. Hitherto she has been called upon to suffer the ills of mankind and her own besides.

The frequent and distressing irregularities peculiar to her sex have long been to her the direful spring of woes unnumbered. In the mansion of the rich and hovel of poverty alike woman has been the constant yet patient victim of a thousand ills unknown to man—her remedy, "Coral, how long!" in the arms of her husband hath she cried. But now the hour of her salvation is come. She will suffer no more, for Bradford's Female Regulator, "Woman's Best Friend," is for sale at all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. Bradford, Atlanta, Ga. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

W. M. HAMES, Chairman.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

Glad to report the sick convalescing. Some of our sitters are talking of spending the summer at the mineral springs on the mountain about five miles from town. This is a very romantic sport and the water is said to possess fine medicinal properties.

There was no preaching at the Episcopal church last Sabbath a fine house is being plastered. This denomination deserve much credit for having provided such a neat and comfortable house of worship. We are also pleased to note that our Cumberland Presbyterian friends are preparing to have their church plastered and otherwise fitted up. When completed it will be quite an addition to the town.

Prof. Stark is having the Institute furnished with new and substantial desks, to meet the growing demands of his popular school.

Dr. Hughes has just completed a beautiful and tasty residence which is an ornament to the town.

It is with pride and satisfaction we chronicize these improvements. No better evidence that our people are moral and intelligent is needed, than the fact that they build good church houses, fine residences, and have one real good school and patronize it.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. McDonald, who preached for us so ably week before last, contemplates spending the summer with us. We would feel honored in having him remain with us.

OCCASIONAL.

For the Republican, BECKY SHARP.

MR. EDITOR: Since Oxford is so prolific of local correspondents we deem it just and proper that some of our sex should have a voice in telling the world of the mighty wonders that are continually happening in our aspiring town. Surely if Oxford excels any place in anything it is in the number and variety of her newspaper correspondents. And strange things they all cloak behind some *non de plume*; so much so that one is continually bored with the confidential question, "can you tell me who Philosopher is? and who is Merchant? and I would like to know who Jacob Straus can be?" These geniuses keep themselves profoundly secret. Now, Mr. Editor, presuming on your good nature, believing you will be as kind to us as to the above mentioned characters, and that the public will never know any more of us than that we are the *Becky Sharp*, we are made brave to offer your readers this communication. You have heard it said a woman cannot keep a secret, but if you will only remain true to us, we will show the world and the rest of mankind that it is a false notion that has originated in the over productive brain of egotistical man.

We know Oxford is a fine town and we are proud of it; and we would have your readers understand there is something else here besides lodges, Knights of Honor, dry goods establishments, and other kinds of business houses. Your sprightly correspondent only tells one side when he boasts of our raising young men who are "under deck" and singing so sweetly. Yaoc is sadly mistaken if he thinks any of the sensible girls of our town deal in such third class saloon wit as "love among the roses," and so and so "is our daisy." The refined people of our town eschew such vulgar slang. And when Mr. Jacob Straus makes such remarks, we can but consider it a base slander on our character for refinement. It shows what class Mr. Straus belongs to, and the decent people whose names he has taken the liberty to use in his article repudiate him altogether. He, whoever he is, should be, or, and no doubt is, wholly unrecognized in the best circles of Oxford society.

Now while Oxford society (we mean the highest circle) is very

good, the *Becky Sharp* is not.

on 29, 1883, Selma, Ala.

on 29, 1883, Selma

